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Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress

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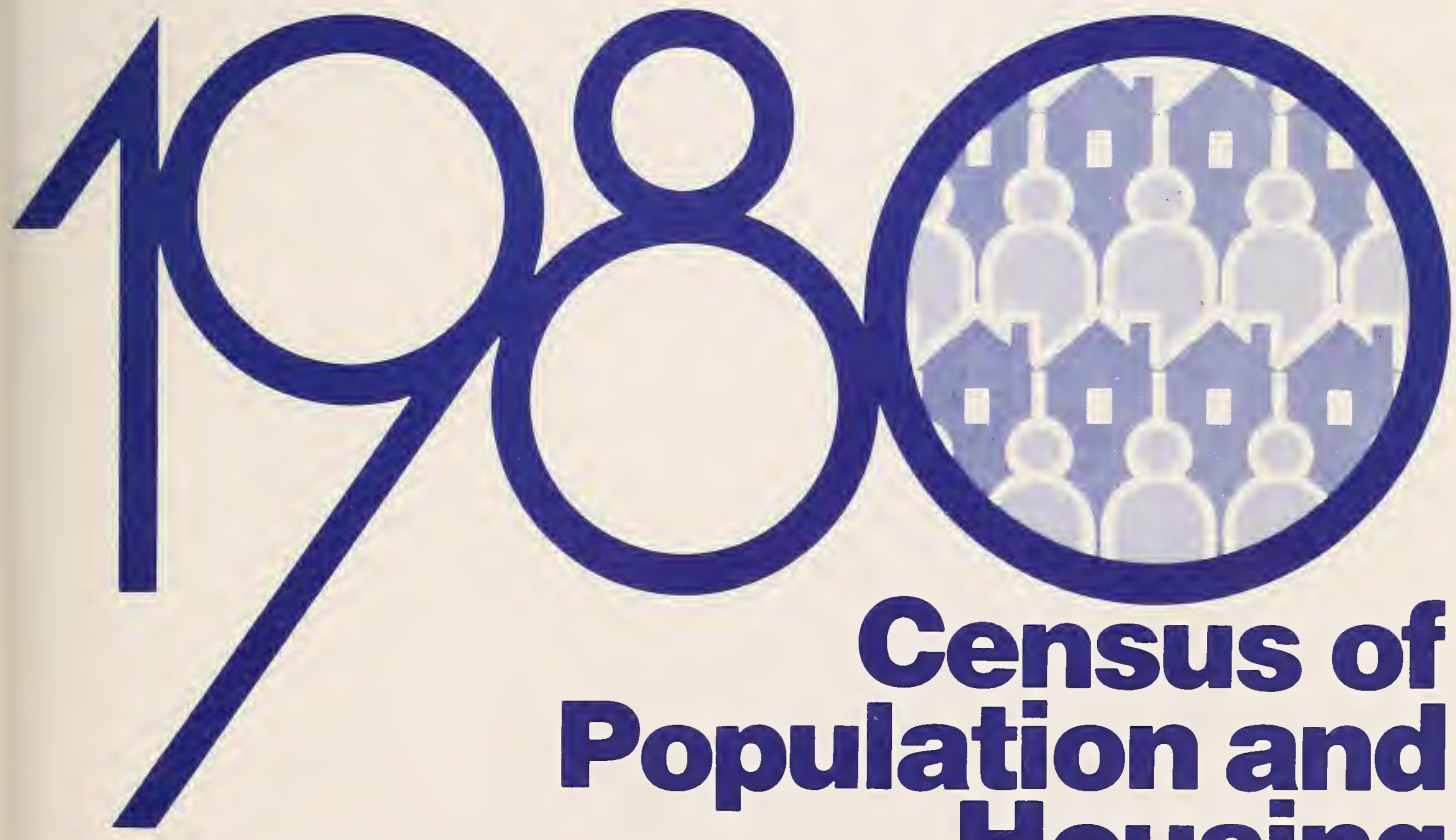

1980 Census of Population and Housing

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Table Finding Guide—Population Characteristics

(Tables 1 and 2 contain complete-count characteristics; tables 3 to 7 present sample characteristics)

Subject	States and Congressional Districts		Counties, Places of 10,000 or More, and Towns and Townships of 10,000 or More[1]
	Total	Race or Spanish Origin	
TOTAL	1, 2, 3, 4		2
AREA AND RESIDENCE			
Land area	1		
Population density	1		
Urban	1, 3		
Rural	3		
Farm	3		
GENERAL AND SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Age	1, 2	7	2
Voting age persons	1, 2	1	2
Sex	1, 5	7	
Race	1, 2, 7		2
Spanish origin	1, 2, 7		2
Ancestry	3		
Nativity and place of birth	4		
Residence in 1975	4		
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	4		
Marital status	3		
Fertility	3		
Family type	1, 2, 3	7	2
Household type and relationship	1, 3		
Persons in households	1, 3		
Persons per household	1, 2, 3		2
Group quarters type	1, 3		
Persons in group quarters	1, 3		
School enrollment	4		
Years of school completed	4	7	
Veteran status	4		
ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS			
Labor force status	5	7	
Class of worker	5		
Labor force status in 1979	5		
Workers in family in 1979	5		
Occupation	5		
Industry	5		
Transportation to work	4		
Disability status	4		
Income in 1979	6	7	
Poverty status in 1979	6	7	

[1] Towns in New England, New York, and Wisconsin; townships in Michigan, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

Table Finding Guide—Housing Characteristics

(Tables 1 and 2 contain complete-count characteristics; tables 8 to 11 present sample characteristics)

Subject	States and Congressional Districts				Counties, Places of 10,000 or More, and Towns and Townships of 10,000 or More[1]
	All Housing Units	Year-Round Housing Units	Occupied Housing Units		
			Total	Race or Spanish Origin	
TOTAL	1, 2, 8	1, 2, 8, 9	1, 2, 8, 9, 10	11	2
OCCUPANCY AND VACANCY CHARACTERISTICS					
Tenure			1, 2, 8	11	2
Persons per occupied unit			1, 2		2
Vacancy status		8			
Vacant seasonal and migratory units	8				
UTILIZATION CHARACTERISTICS					
Persons per room			1		
Bedrooms		9	9		
Year householder moved into unit			8		
STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Year structure built		9	9		
Units in structure		9	9		
Stories in structure		9			
Passenger elevator		9			
PLUMBING CHARACTERISTICS					
Plumbing facilities			1, 2		2
Bathroom		8	8		
Source of water		8			
Sewage disposal		8			
EQUIPMENT AND FUELS					
Kitchen facilities		8			
Heating equipment		8			
Air-conditioning		8			
Vehicles available			8		
Telephone in housing unit			8		
Fuels used for house heating, water heating, and cooking			10		
FINANCIAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Value			1, 2		2
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs			10	11	
Contract rent			1, 2		2
Gross rent			10	11	

[1] Towns in New England, New York, and Wisconsin; townships in Michigan, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

1980

Census of Population and Housing

Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress

PART 41

RHODE ISLAND

PHC80-4-41

Issued March 1983

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Guy W. Fiske,
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BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
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Introduction

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GENERAL

This report presents statistics from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing on demographic, social, economic, and housing characteristics of the inhabitants of the State, congressional districts of the 98th Congress, and selected geographic areas within the congressional districts. The congressional districts as defined in this report are those in effect for election to the U.S. House of Representatives in November 1982. Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1980, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which codified Title 13, United States Code.

The abbreviated identification for this report is PHC80-4 (i.e., Population and Housing Census, 1980-Volume 4) followed by a number representing the area which the report covers. The PHC80-4 series consists of individual reports for each State and the District of Columbia.

Corresponding data from the 1970 census for districts of the 92nd, 93rd, and 94th Congresses were published in the Congressional District Data (CDD) report series. Data from the 1980 census for districts of the 97th Congress are available on Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1A and 3A, and on microfiche of STF's 1A and 3A. Data for districts of the 98th Congress are also available on Summary Tape Files 1D and 3D.

The 1980 census figures presented here may differ from those shown in the *Advance Reports,* PHC80-V, and the Public Law 94-171 redistricting data products. The changes reflect corrections of errors found after these products were prepared. The changes and differences may affect any geographic area shown in this report. Also, census figures for congressional districts may differ slightly from those prepared by State legislatures in their redistricting activities as result of errors in P.L. 94-171 materials and possible different interpretations and assignments of geographic areas to congressional districts in processing these data.

CONTENTS OF THE REPORT

This report contains text (this introduction and 5 appendixes), a table of contents, map(s), and 11 data tables. Appearing after the tables is a map of the State which shows, in addition to the congressional district boundaries, the boundaries of counties and the locations of selected cities. More detailed maps follow showing selected congressional district boundaries in cases where the State map cannot delineate the limits of congressional districts with sufficient clarity. No congressional district boundaries are shown on the maps for the six States with one representative elected at large nor for the District of Columbia.

The first two tables present 100-percent data (i.e., information obtained of all persons and housing units). Table 1 provides general summary data on the following demographic and housing characteristics for the State and individual congressional districts: race and Spanish origin, urban residence, sex, age, voting-age persons, household type, number of housing units, tenure, plumbing facilities, value, and contract rent. The second table provides a limited selection of data for congressional districts and the counties and places of 10,000 or more located in each congressional district. Table 2 also includes towns or townships of 10,000 or more in 11 States: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. For counties, places, towns or townships which are split between two or more congressional districts, each portion is shown within the appropriate congressional district, with "(pt.)" following the area name.

Tables 3 to 11 present statistics based on a sample of persons and housing units. Table 3 contains general population information such as urban, rural and farm residence, ancestry, household and family type, group quarters, marital status, and fertility. Table 4 includes data on nativity, language, commuting, school enrollment, residence in 1975, veteran status, years of school completed and disability. Tables 5 and 6 present labor force and income/poverty data, respectively. Selected population characteristics for four racial groups and Spanish origin persons are included in table 7.

Tables 8 to 11 present statistics on housing. Table 8 features tenure and vacancy status, year moved in, bathroom and kitchen facilities, source of water, sewage disposal, air-conditioning, heating equipment, telephone, and vehicles available. Table 9 focuses on structural characteristics such as number of units in structure, year built, bedrooms, stories in structure, and passenger elevators. Table 10 contains information on fuels, owner costs, and gross rent, and table 11 presents a limited array of housing characteristics for the four racial groups and Spanish origin persons also featured in table 7.

A table finding guide for convenience in locating various population and housing characteristics in the tables is presented on the inside front cover of the report.

Since the statistics in tables 3 to 11 are estimates based on a sample of the population, they are subject to sampling

variability. There may thus be differences between figures found in tables 1 and 2, based on the complete count, and tables 3 through 11, based on the sample. See Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data," for information on sampling variability and procedures for estimating its impact on the data.

Appearing last in the report are the appendixes. Appendix A describes the various area classifications (e.g., urban and rural residence, congressional districts). Appendix B provides definitions and explanations for the subjects covered in this report. Appendix C explains the residence rules used in counting the population and describes the data collection and processing procedures. Appendix D presents information on sources of error in the data, including sampling variability, as well as editing procedures. Appendix E contains facsimiles of the respondent instruction guide and the 1980 census questionnaire pages.

SYMBOLS AND GEOGRAPHIC ABBREVIATIONS

The following symbols and geographic abbreviations are used in the tables:

- A dash "—" represents zero or a percent which rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots ". . ." mean not applicable or that the data are being withheld to avoid disclosure of information for individual persons or housing units.
- A "(pt.)" next to an area name indicates that it is split by a congressional district boundary.
- A dagger "†" following the name of a geographic area indicates that the characteristics for 20 percent or more of the persons or year-round housing units included in the 1980 census counts for the area were substituted. For a discussion of the substitution procedures, see the section on "Editing of Unacceptable Data," in Appendix D, 1980 Census of Population, *General Population Characteristics,* PC80-1-B, or 1980 Census of Housing, *General Housing Characteristics,* HC80-1-A.
- CDP is census designated place.

SUPPRESSION OF DATA FOR CONFIDENTIALITY

To maintain the confidentiality promised respondents and required by law, the Bureau of the Census takes precautions to make sure that its published data do not disclose information about specific individuals and housing units. To accomplish this the Census Bureau suppresses data for characteristics which are based on a small number of persons and/or housing units in the geographic area. Under certain conditions, both primary and complementary suppression, as defined below, may take place.

The general rules of primary suppression of complete count (100-percent) data are as follows: counts of total population by race and Spanish origin are never suppressed; other characteristics for persons are shown only if there are 15 or more persons in the geographic area; counts of total housing units, vacant housing units, year-round housing units and occupied housing units are never suppressed; characteristics of year-round housing units which are not classified by occupancy status are shown only when there are five of more year-round housing units in the geographic area; characteristics of families, households, or occupied housing units are shown only if there are at least five occupied housing units within the geographic area; and distributions of data for owners or renters are shown only where the number of owners is at least five and the number of renters is also at least five. These primary suppression criteria are applied independently of one another. The comparable figures for sample data are 30 or more persons and 10 or more housing units of the specified type.

Population and occupied housing unit characteristics cross-classified by race or Spanish origin (of the householder in the case of occupied housing units) are subject to an additional level of scrutiny. This level requires the 15 (30) person or 5 (10) housing unit criteria be applied individually to each race or Spanish origin category.

Finally, complementary suppression is applied to prevent the derivation of primary suppressed data by subtraction.

1980 Census of Population and Housing

Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress

RHODE ISLAND

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Table 1. Characteristics of Persons and Housing Units: 1980

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Congressional Districts	The State	District 1	District 2
PERSONS			
Total persons, 1980	**947 154**	**474 429**	**472 725**
Total persons, 1970	949 723	488 156	461 567
Percent change, 1970 to 1980	–0.3	–2.8	2.4
Land area in square miles	1 055	276	779
Persons per square mile	897.8	1718.9	606.8
Land area in square kilometers	2 732	715	2 017
Persons per square kilometer	346.7	663.5	234.4
Urban	824 004	444 585	379 419
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN			
White	896 692	452 230	444 462
Black	27 584	11 727	15 857
Percent of total persons	2.9	2.5	3.4
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	2 898	934	1 964
Asian and Pacific Islander[1]	5 303	2 723	2 580
Other	14 677	6 815	7 862
Spanish origin[2]	19 707	9 357	10 350
Percent of total persons	2.1	2.0	2.2
SEX			
Male	451 251	225 235	226 016
Female	495 903	249 194	246 709
AGE			
Under 5 years	56 692	26 930	29 762
5 to 14 years	135 635	65 383	70 252
15 to 19 years	89 773	45 823	43 950
16 and 17 years	33 714	16 755	16 959
18 and 19 years	39 249	20 803	18 446
20 to 24 years	90 231	46 937	43 294
20 and 21 years	38 731	20 503	18 228
25 to 34 years	146 035	71 026	75 009
35 to 44 years	98 863	48 641	50 222
45 to 54 years	97 804	49 348	48 456
55 to 64 years	105 199	53 666	51 533
62 to 64 years	28 715	14 814	13 901
65 to 74 years	75 562	39 124	36 438
75 to 84 years	39 382	21 111	18 271
85 years and over	11 978	6 440	5 538
Median	31.8	32.2	31.4
VOTING-AGE PERSONS			
Persons 18 years and over	**704 303**	**357 096**	**347 207**
Male	327 315	165 369	161 946
Female	376 988	191 727	185 261
White	672 418	342 464	329 954
Black	17 448	7 683	9 765
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	1 834	625	1 209
Asian and Pacific Islander[1]	3 716	1 922	1 794
Spanish origin[2]	12 459	6 283	6 176
HOUSEHOLD TYPE			
Households	**338 590**	**171 575**	**167 015**
Family households	245 128	122 109	123 019
With persons under 18 years	124 265	60 609	63 656
Married-couple families	198 939	99 562	99 377
With persons under 18 years	98 509	48 457	50 052
Female householder, no husband present	37 774	18 518	19 256
With persons under 18 years	22 704	10 755	11 949
Nonfamily households	93 462	49 466	43 996
Persons in households	913 095	454 424	458 671
Persons in nonfamily households	109 635	57 734	51 901
Persons living alone	81 388	43 275	38 113
65 years and over	35 681	19 042	16 639
Persons in group quarters	34 059	20 005	14 054
Inmate of institution	12 523	5 795	6 728
Persons per household	2.70	2.65	2.75
HOUSING UNITS			
Total housing units	**372 672**	**184 961**	**187 711**
Year-round housing units	362 633	182 984	179 649
Occupied housing units	338 590	171 575	167 015
With 1.01 or more persons per room	8 600	4 246	4 354
Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	5 711	3 110	2 601
Owner-occupied housing units	199 075	93 778	105 297
Percent of occupied housing units	58.8	54.7	63.0
Renter-occupied housing units	139 515	77 797	61 718
With 1.01 or more persons per room	4 316	2 189	2 127
Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	3 947	2 116	1 831
PERSONS IN UNIT			
With 1.01 or more persons per room	53 285	26 310	26 975
Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	12 431	6 912	5 519
VALUE			
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**160 197**	**73 575**	**86 622**
Less than $30,000	21 814	8 755	13 059
$30,000 to $49,999	69 924	30 539	39 385
$50,000 to $79,999	51 550	25 305	26 245
$80,000 to $99,999	8 396	4 333	4 063
$100,000 to $149,999	6 129	3 308	2 821
$150,000 or more	2 384	1 335	1 049
Median	$47 000	$48 600	$45 700
CONTRACT RENT			
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**137 098**	**76 679**	**60 419**
Less than $150	59 215	34 149	25 066
$150 to $199	29 249	15 498	13 751
$200 to $249	19 737	11 204	8 533
$250 to $299	11 943	6 574	5 369
$300 to $399	9 041	5 023	4 018
$400 or more	2 196	1 308	888
No cash rent	5 717	2 923	2 794
Median	$158	$157	$159

[1]Excludes "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups identified in sample tabulations.
[2]Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 2. Summary Characteristics of Persons and Housing Units: 1980

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Congressional Districts Counties Places of 10,000 or More Towns/Townships of 10,000 or More	Persons						Housing units								
		Percent		Age					Occupied						
										Percent					
	Total	Black	Spanish origin[1]	18 years and over	65 years and over	Median	Total	Year-round	Total	Owner	Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	Family with female householder, no husband present	Persons per unit	Median value (dollars), specified owner	Median contract rent (dollars), specified renter
The State	947 154	2.9	2.1	704 303	126 922	31.8	372 672	362 633	338 590	58.8	1.7	11.2	2.70	47 000	158
Congressional District 1	474 429	2.5	2.0	357 096	66 675	32.2	184 961	182 984	171 575	54.7	1.8	10.8	2.65	48 600	157
COUNTIES															
Bristol	46 942	0.2	1.6	34 790	5 865	32.9	16 373	16 053	15 428	70.6	1.6	8.9	2.90	59 900	152
Newport	81 383	3.7	1.6	59 176	9 240	30.2	32 898	31 326	28 246	59.5	1.1	10.5	2.73	57 000	225
Providence (pt.)	346 104	2.5	2.1	263 130	51 570	32.7	135 690	135 605	127 901	51.7	2.0	11.1	2.60	46 200	150
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Central Falls city	16 995	0.5	10.4	12 642	2 968	32.9	7 446	7 444	6 586	25.0	4.1	14.3	2.51	37 000	125
East Providence city	50 980	3.2	1.6	38 417	8 015	34.2	19 402	19 393	18 605	62.5	1.4	10.4	2.68	44 000	183
Newport city	29 259	7.7	2.0	22 039	3 845	28.9	11 886	11 777	10 601	43.9	1.1	14.7	2.50	52 800	215
Newport East (COP)	11 030	3.2	1.4	8 128	1 394	32.4	4 311	4 252	4 041	55.9	0.8	10.0	2.65	61 000	256
Pawtucket city	71 204	1.4	3.5	53 941	11 490	33.8	29 768	29 757	28 147	46.6	2.5	12.6	2.51	41 300	144
Providence city (pt.)	60 947	7.8	2.1	50 244	9 380	29.6	25 234	25 215	23 078	41.4	1.5	11.8	2.33	47 600	172
Valley Falls (COP)	10 892	0.1	1.9	8 046	1 310	34.4	3 884	3 882	3 748	67.6	1.9	8.1	2.89	46 500	121
Woonsocket city	45 914	2.1	0.8	33 164	7 153	31.8	18 354	18 348	17 328	36.0	3.3	13.1	2.59	43 600	134
TOWNS/TOWNSHIPS OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Barrington town	16 174	0.3	0.7	11 574	1 532	33.3	5 399	5 337	5 193	88.9	0.4	7.7	3.05	67 500	212
Bristol town	20 128	0.2	2.4	15 209	2 705	31.8	6 823	6 698	6 392	64.2	2.3	9.3	2.90	56 200	141
Cumberland town	27 069	0.1	1.2	19 462	2 914	33.8	9 152	9 146	8 871	75.2	1.2	7.6	3.02	55 300	130
Lincoln town	16 949	0.1	0.5	12 870	2 457	36.2	6 348	6 340	6 185	63.5	1.4	7.7	2.72	55 700	159
Middletown town	17 216	3.2	2.0	12 334	1 627	28.4	6 483	6 412	5 573	50.6	0.7	8.5	2.84	63 200	247
North Providence town	29 188	0.4	0.6	22 630	4 214	34.8	11 343	11 339	10 756	63.2	0.9	9.0	2.67	48 200	191
Portsmouth town	14 257	1.0	0.9	9 899	1 225	31.0	5 773	5 237	4 831	71.3	1.1	7.6	2.94	62 600	253
Smithfield town	16 886	0.3	0.3	12 532	1 753	28.5	5 117	5 101	4 948	78.5	0.9	7.6	2.97	54 500	172
Tiverton town	13 526	0.3	1.0	9 673	1 522	33.6	5 010	4 838	4 604	81.9	1.5	8.3	2.93	47 000	163
Warren town	10 640	0.2	1.4	8 007	1 628	34.0	4 151	4 018	3 843	56.6	2.0	9.9	2.71	49 900	154
Congressional District 2	472 725	3.4	2.2	347 207	60 247	31.4	187 711	179 649	167 015	63.0	1.6	11.5	2.75	45 700	159
COUNTIES															
Kent	154 163	0.4	0.7	111 954	17 570	31.9	57 013	56 315	54 137	72.2	0.9	9.7	2.82	43 500	199
Providence (pt.)	225 245	6.4	3.8	167 175	33 079	32.5	89 799	89 041	81 797	54.9	2.1	13.9	2.67	44 100	142
Washington	93 317	0.9	0.7	68 078	9 598	28.6	40 899	34 293	31 081	68.5	1.4	8.5	2.82	56 600	201
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Cranston city	71 992	0.8	0.8	55 898	11 704	36.4	27 280	27 254	26 104	67.7	0.8	10.8	2.66	45 900	190
Providence city (pt.)	95 857	14.4	8.2	70 141	14 677	30.2	42 301	42 280	37 079	34.1	3.3	18.8	2.51	31 900	129
Warwick city	87 123	0.5	0.6	64 349	11 267	33.2	32 450	32 061	30 959	75.0	0.5	9.7	2.77	40 800	232
Westerly (COP)	14 093	0.4	0.8	10 193	1 990	32.9	5 392	5 374	5 076	62.7	2.3	9.7	2.76	56 900	169
TOWNS/TOWNSHIPS OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Burrillville town	13 164	–	0.5	9 145	1 802	30.3	4 602	4 271	4 120	72.2	1.8	8.8	3.01	45 100	145
Coventry town	27 065	0.2	0.7	18 898	2 244	30.0	9 492	9 247	8 884	80.2	1.0	8.0	3.03	45 700	184
East Greenwich town	10 211	0.5	0.4	7 077	915	33.1	3 615	3 612	3 451	75.9	1.5	9.1	2.96	76 400	159
Johnston town	24 907	0.1	0.3	18 626	3 051	33.1	8 758	8 728	8 218	75.9	0.9	9.8	2.96	49 100	168
Narragansett town	12 088	0.9	0.6	9 363	1 135	26.8	6 587	5 089	4 525	56.3	0.4	6.9	2.66	56 300	236
North Kingstown town	21 938	0.8	0.8	15 293	2 113	30.2	8 813	8 637	7 492	70.0	0.5	9.2	2.89	59 500	212
South Kingstown town	20 414	1.8	0.8	16 060	1 979	24.4	8 138	6 386	5 843	70.5	1.4	8.6	2.74	55 900	198
Westerly town	18 580	0.3	0.8	13 316	2 495	32.0	8 250	6 986	6 599	64.5	2.0	9.4	2.79	57 500	171
West Warwick town	27 026	0.4	1.2	19 788	2 968	30.3	10 448	10 443	9 936	54.2	1.8	11.7	2.70	45 100	181

[1]Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 3. General, Family, and Fertility Characteristics: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B]

The State Congressional Districts	The State	District 1	District 2
URBAN AND RURAL			
Total persons	**947 154**	**474 516**	**472 638**
Urban	824 724	445 154	379 570
Inside urbanized areas	791 499	445 154	346 345
Outside urbanized areas	33 225	–	33 225
Rural	122 430	29 362	93 068
Farm	1 115	438	677
ANCESTRY			
Total persons	**947 154**	**474 516**	**472 638**
Single ancestry group	547 984	286 073	261 911
Dutch	1 247	606	641
English	72 365	32 476	39 889
French	77 050	49 704	27 346
German	14 011	6 773	7 238
Greek	3 198	1 574	1 624
Hungarian	842	462	380
Irish	71 816	35 034	36 782
Italian	118 966	41 324	77 642
Norwegian	1 112	459	653
Polish	18 294	11 068	7 226
Portuguese	61 756	50 131	11 625
Russian	6 181	3 289	2 892
Scottish	6 670	3 546	3 124
Swedish	6 530	2 109	4 421
Ukrainian	1 852	1 248	604
Other	86 094	46 270	39 824
Multiple ancestry group	310 203	147 721	162 482
Ancestry not specified	88 967	40 722	48 245
Not reported	56 086	25 577	30 509
Selected multiple ancestry groups:			
English and other group(s)	122 021	55 414	66 607
French and other group(s)	101 660	49 604	52 056
German and other group(s)	48 424	22 672	25 752
Irish and other group(s)	139 134	64 894	74 240
Italian and other group(s)	66 114	27 172	38 942
Polish and other group(s)	24 419	12 892	11 527
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
In households	**913 159**	**454 458**	**458 701**
Family householder	246 342	122 807	123 535
Nonfamily householder: Male	35 108	18 223	16 885
Female	56 890	30 366	26 524
Spouse	199 985	100 039	99 946
Other relatives	354 254	173 214	181 040
Nonrelatives	20 580	9 809	10 771
Persons per household	2.70	2.65	2.75
Persons per family	3.25	3.23	3.27
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD			
Households	**338 340**	**171 396**	**166 944**
1 person	80 876	43 005	37 871
2 persons	104 555	53 573	50 982
3 persons	58 684	29 248	29 436
4 persons	51 064	24 821	26 243
5 persons	26 467	12 744	13 723
6 or more persons	16 694	8 005	8 689
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	**246 342**	**122 807**	**123 535**
With own children under 18 years	120 387	58 751	61 636
Married-couple families	**201 210**	**100 736**	**100 474**
With own children under 18 years	97 202	47 758	49 444
Female householder, no husband present	**36 921**	**18 032**	**18 889**
With own children under 18 years	20 846	9 755	11 091
TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS			
Persons in group quarters	**33 995**	**20 058**	**13 937**
Inmate of mental hospital	1 500	140	1 360
Inmate of home for the aged	8 146	5 251	2 895
Inmate of other institution	2 582	203	2 379
In college dormitory	16 314	10 220	6 094
Other, in group quarters	5 453	4 244	1 209
MARITAL STATUS			
Male, 15 years and over	**353 198**	**178 277**	**174 921**
Single	113 360	58 107	55 253
Now married, except separated	208 116	104 340	103 776
Separated	5 231	2 595	2 636
Widowed	10 658	5 467	5 191
Divorced	15 833	7 768	8 065
Female, 15 years and over	**401 802**	**204 026**	**197 776**
Single	106 797	55 716	51 081
Now married, except separated	206 191	103 156	103 035
Separated	8 826	3 973	4 853
Widowed	54 900	29 188	25 712
Divorced	25 088	11 993	13 095
FERTILITY			
Women 15 to 44 years	215 420	107 375	108 045
Children ever born	247 728	118 308	129 420
Per 1,000 women	1 150	1 102	1 198

Table 4. **Selected Social Characteristics: 1980**—Con.

[Dato ore estimotes based on a sample, see Introduction. For meoning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see oppendix B]

The State Congressional Districts	The State	District 1	District 2
NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH			
Totol persons	**947 154**	**474 516**	**472 638**
Native	863 153	422 829	440 324
Born in Stote of residence	638 917	297 496	341 421
Born in different Stote	218 205	122 344	95 861
Born obroad, ot seo, etc	6 031	2 989	3 042
Foreign born	84 001	51 687	32 314
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Persons 5 to 17 years	**186 659**	**90 674**	**95 985**
Speak only English ot home	168 074	79 232	88 842
Speak o longuoge other thon English ot home	18 585	11 442	7 143
Sponish longuoge spoken ot home	3 431	1 054	2 377
Speok English very well or well	2 680	819	1 861
Speok English not well or not ot oll	751	235	516
Other longuoge spoken ot home	15 154	10 388	4 766
Speak English very well or well	13 369	9 333	4 036
Speok English not well or not ot oll	1 785	1 055	730
Persons 18 years and over	**703 984**	**357 011**	**346 973**
Speak only English ot home	575 655	275 708	299 947
Speak o longuoge other thon English ot home	128 329	81 303	47 026
Sponish longuoge spoken ot home	8 614	3 463	5 151
Speok English very well or well	5 484	2 366	3 118
Speok English not well or not ot oll	3 130	1 097	2 033
Other longuoge spoken ot home	119 715	77 840	41 875
Speok English very well or well	100 535	64 459	36 076
Speok English not well or not ot oll	19 180	13 381	5 799
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK AND PRIVATE VEHICLE OCCUPANCY			
Workers 16 years and over	**418 158**	**213 614**	**204 544**
Cor, truck, or von	362 574	181 034	181 540
Drive olone	273 052	134 853	138 199
Corpool	89 522	46 181	43 341
Public tronsportotion	17 902	8 734	9 168
Walked only	28 631	19 128	9 503
Other meons	4 446	2 431	2 015
Worked ot home	4 605	2 287	2 318
Persons per privote vehicle	1.16	1.17	1.16
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT			
Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school	**259 251**	**129 007**	**130 244**
Nursery school	9 138	4 317	4 821
Public	3 022	1 330	1 692
Privote	6 116	2 987	3 129
Kindergorten ond elementory (1 to 8 yeors)	123 656	59 594	64 062
Public	103 527	49 236	54 291
Privote	20 129	10 358	9 771
High school (1 to 4 years)	62 329	30 716	31 613
Public	53 365	25 930	27 435
Privote	8 964	4 786	4 178
College	64 128	34 380	29 748
Public	41 816	16 744	25 072
Privote	22 312	17 636	4 676
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED			
Persons 25 years old and over	**575 243**	**289 800**	**285 443**
Elementory (0 to 8 yeors)	119 182	67 494	51 688
High school: 1 to 3 yeors	104 767	50 990	53 777
4 yeors	188 488	89 314	99 174
College: 1 to 3 years	74 038	35 257	38 781
4 or more yeors	88 768	46 745	42 023
Percent high school groduotes	61.1	59.1	63.1
RESIDENCE IN 1975			
Persons 5 years and over	**890 690**	**447 808**	**442 882**
Some house	538 448	271 068	267 380
Different house in United Stotes	335 254	166 730	168 524
Some county	213 152	108 766	104 386
Different county	122 102	57 964	64 138
Same Stote	44 195	10 660	33 535
Different Stote	77 907	47 304	30 603
Northeost	52 858	31 573	21 285
North Centrol	6 131	3 531	2 600
South	13 066	8 212	4 854
West	5 852	3 988	1 864
Abrood	16 988	10 010	6 978
VETERAN STATUS			
Civilian persons 16 years and over	**731 602**	**368 207**	**363 395**
Veteron	129 823	63 728	66 095
Percent of civilion persons 16 years ond over	17.7	17.3	18.2
Mole veteron	125 076	61 367	63 709
Percent of mole civilion persons 16 yeors ond over	36.9	36.4	37.5
WORK DISABILITY STATUS			
Noninstitutionol persons 16 to 64 years	**607 367**	**306 316**	**301 051**
With o work disobility	52 445	25 515	26 930
Not in lobor force	31 808	15 704	16 104
Prevented from working	27 030	13 323	13 707
PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY STATUS			
Noninstitutionol persons 16 to 64 years	**607 367**	**306 316**	**301 051**
With o public tronsportotion disobility	11 724	5 979	5 745
Noninstitutionol persons 65 years and over	**118 457**	**61 993**	**56 464**
With o public tronsportotion disobility	16 428	9 061	7 367

Table 5. Labor Force Characteristics: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B]

The State Congressional Districts	The State	District 1	District 2
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	**737 650**	**373 706**	**363 944**
Labor force	465 194	236 076	229 118
Percent of persons 16 years and over	63.1	63.2	63.0
Civilian labor force	459 146	230 577	228 569
Employed	426 812	215 446	211 366
Unemployed	32 334	15 131	17 203
Percent of civilian labor force	7.0	6.6	7.5
Not in labor force	272 456	137 630	134 826
Female, 16 years and over	**393 365**	**199 896**	**193 469**
Labor force	205 993	105 117	100 876
Percent of female, 16 years and over	52.4	52.6	52.1
Civilian labor force	205 500	104 658	100 842
Employed	190 744	97 767	92 977
Unemployed	14 756	6 891	7 865
Percent of civilian labor force	7.2	6.6	7.8
Not in labor force	187 372	94 779	92 593
Female, 16 years and over	**393 365**	**199 896**	**193 469**
With own children under 6 years	48 932	23 618	25 314
In labor force	22 026	11 254	10 772
With own children 6 to 17 years only	71 834	35 157	36 677
In labor force	48 863	24 078	24 785
CLASS OF WORKER			
Employed persons 16 years and over	**426 812**	**215 446**	**211 366**
Private wage and salary workers	337 922	174 149	163 773
Federal government workers	12 997	6 767	6 230
State government workers	24 216	9 380	14 836
Local government workers	30 852	14 915	15 937
Self-employed workers	19 613	9 708	9 905
Unpaid family workers	1 212	527	685
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	**426 812**	**215 446**	**211 366**
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	90 470	46 790	43 680
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	39 891	20 033	19 858
Professional specialty occupations	50 579	26 757	23 822
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	122 387	59 594	62 793
Technicians and related support occupations	12 010	5 655	6 355
Sales occupations	38 520	18 750	19 770
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	71 857	35 189	36 668
Service occupations	58 194	29 203	28 991
Private household occupations	1 378	802	576
Protective service occupations	7 681	3 761	3 920
Service occupations, except protective and household	49 135	24 640	24 495
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	3 566	1 612	1 954
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	58 012	27 857	30 155
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	94 183	50 390	43 793
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	62 759	34 474	28 285
Transportation and material moving occupations	15 011	7 388	7 623
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	16 413	8 528	7 885
INDUSTRY			
Employed persons 16 years and over	**426 812**	**215 446**	**211 366**
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and mining	3 872	1 680	2 192
Construction	17 531	8 643	8 888
Manufacturing	138 586	71 671	66 915
Nondurable goods	40 913	24 908	16 005
Durable goods	97 673	46 763	50 910
Transportation	12 214	5 700	6 514
Communications and other public utilities	8 239	4 178	4 061
Wholesale trade	15 573	7 986	7 587
Retail trade	65 769	32 820	32 949
Finance, insurance, and real estate	23 259	10 661	12 598
Business and repair services	14 070	6 877	7 193
Personal, entertainment, and recreation services	13 567	6 971	6 596
Professional and related services	91 278	46 884	44 394
Health services	37 163	18 329	18 834
Educational services	38 299	19 917	18 382
Other professional and related services	15 816	8 638	7 178
Public administration	22 854	11 375	11 479
LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979			
Male, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979	**277 753**	**140 200**	**137 553**
Worked in 1979	274 471	138 683	135 788
50 to 52 weeks	183 328	91 981	91 347
40 to 49 weeks	31 938	16 361	15 577
1 to 39 weeks	59 205	30 341	28 864
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	236 036	118 799	117 237
50 to 52 weeks	170 577	85 371	85 206
With unemployment in 1979	48 472	24 319	24 153
Mean weeks of unemployment	15.4	14.7	16.0
Female, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979	**231 385**	**118 132**	**113 253**
Worked in 1979	227 647	116 210	111 437
50 to 52 weeks	117 339	59 469	57 870
40 to 49 weeks	35 157	18 674	16 483
1 to 39 weeks	75 151	38 067	37 084
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	142 848	73 703	69 145
50 to 52 weeks	87 884	45 163	42 721
With unemployment in 1979	47 761	24 185	23 576
Mean weeks of unemployment	13.8	13.2	14.3
Persons 16 years and over with unemployment in 1979	**96 233**	**48 504**	**47 729**
Unemployed 15 or more weeks	35 591	17 158	18 433
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1979			
Families	**246 342**	**122 807**	**123 535**
No workers	32 950	16 722	16 228
1 worker	72 000	35 088	36 912
2 or more workers	141 392	70 997	70 395

Table 6. **Income and Poverty Status in 1979: 1980**

[Dato ore estimotes bosed on o somple, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see oppendix B]

The State Congressional Districts	The Stote	District 1	District 2
INCOME IN 1979			
Households	**338 340**	**171 396**	**166 944**
Less thon $5,000	47 581	24 808	22 773
$5,000 to $7,499	28 311	14 825	13 486
$7,500 to $9,999	27 827	14 266	13 561
$10,000 to $14,999	53 601	27 107	26 494
$15,000 to $19,999	51 317	25 731	25 586
$20,000 to $24,999	44 027	22 058	21 969
$25,000 to $34,999	50 053	24 360	25 693
$35,000 to $49,999	24 307	12 297	12 010
$50,000 or more	11 316	5 944	5 372
Medion	$16 097	$15 881	$16 307
Meon	$18 941	$18 919	$18 965
Families	**246 342**	**122 807**	**123 535**
Less thon $5,000	15 338	7 222	8 116
$5,000 to $7,499	15 656	8 156	7 500
$7,500 to $9,999	16 634	8 528	8 106
$10,000 to $14,999	38 124	19 018	19 106
$15,000 to $19,999	41 963	21 026	20 937
$20,000 to $24,999	39 060	19 437	19 623
$25,000 to $34,999	46 309	22 366	23 943
$35,000 to $49,999	22 846	11 568	11 278
$50,000 or more	10 412	5 486	4 926
Medion	$19 448	$19 387	$19 510
Meon	$22 092	$22 335	$21 850
Unreloted individuols 15 yeors ond over	**132 570**	**72 263**	**60 307**
Less thon $2,000	20 346	12 284	8 062
$2,000 to $2,999	11 951	6 726	5 225
$3,000 to $4,999	29 623	15 838	13 785
$5,000 to $7,999	22 679	12 310	10 369
$8,000 to $9,999	11 303	5 866	5 437
$10,000 to $14,999	18 783	9 892	8 891
$15,000 to $24,999	13 908	7 145	6 763
$25,000 to $49,999	3 293	1 850	1 443
$50,000 or more	684	352	332
Medion	$5 514	$5 292	$5 753
Meon	$7 834	$7 624	$8 085
Per capita income	**$6 897**	**$6 983**	**$6 811**
Per copito income, noninstitutionol persons	$6 954	$7 049	$6 859
HOUSEHOLD INCOME TYPE IN 1979			
With earnings	265 928	133 611	132 317
Mean earnings	$19 356	$19 323	$19 389
With Sociol Security income	99 814	52 237	47 577
Mean Sociol Security income	$4 172	$4 149	$4 197
With public ossistonce income	30 958	14 863	16 095
Meon public ossistonce income	$2 662	$2 566	$2 751
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1979 BY WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1979			
No workers	$9 867	$10 277	$9 444
1 worker	$18 670	$19 249	$18 120
2 or more workers	$26 683	$26 700	$26 666
POVERTY STATUS IN 1979			
All Income Levels in 1979			
Families	**246 342**	**122 807**	**123 535**
With reloted children under 18 yeors	124 285	60 446	63 839
With reloted children 5 to 17 yeors	100 485	48 725	51 760
Femole householder, no husbond present	36 921	18 032	18 889
With reloted children under 18 years	22 242	10 398	11 844
With reloted children under 6 years	7 819	3 499	4 320
Householder 65 yeors ond over	41 388	21 591	19 797
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**113 445**	**59 243**	**54 202**
65 years ond over	38 793	20 528	18 265
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**914 026**	**455 303**	**458 723**
Reloted children under 18 yeors	239 678	116 057	123 621
Reloted children 5 to 17 years	183 794	89 433	94 361
60 yeors ond over	168 017	87 425	80 592
65 yeors ond over	118 430	61 966	56 464
Income In 1979 Below Poverty Level			
Families	**19 057**	**8 910**	**10 147**
Percent below poverty level	7.7	7.3	8.2
With reloted children under 18 yeors	15 009	6 803	8 206
With reloted children 5 to 17 yeors	11 386	5 173	6 213
Femole householder, no husbond present	10 815	4 964	5 851
With reloted children under 18 yeors	9 994	4 551	5 443
With reloted children under 6 years	5 217	2 253	2 964
Householder 65 years ond over	1 845	948	897
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**30 364**	**16 365**	**13 999**
Percent below poverty level	26.8	27.6	25.8
65 years ond over	11 738	6 509	5 229
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**93 959**	**45 456**	**48 503**
Percent below poverty level	10.3	10.0	10.6
Reloted children under 18 yeors	32 516	14 554	17 962
Reloted children 5 to 17 years	23 195	10 670	12 525
60 years ond over	18 756	10 132	8 624
65 yeors ond over	15 192	8 264	6 928
Income In 1979 Below Specified Poverty Level			
Percent of persons for whom poverty stotus is determined:			
Below 75 percent of poverty level	6.6	6.3	6.9
Below 125 percent of poverty level	14.5	14.3	14.8
Below 150 percent of poverty level	19.4	19.3	19.5
Below 200 percent of poverty level	29.8	29.7	29.8

Table 7. **General, Social, and Economic Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin: 1980**

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B]

The State Congressional Districts	Race					Race				
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin[1]	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin[1]
	The State					**District 1**				
SEX AND AGE										
Total persons	**900 408**	**27 361**	**3 204**	**6 617**	**18 906**	**454 009**	**11 739**	**1 246**	**2 949**	**9 001**
Male	429 203	13 186	1 367	3 318	9 630	215 499	5 804	602	1 450	4 726
Female	471 205	14 175	1 837	3 299	9 276	238 510	5 935	644	1 499	4 275
Under 5 years	51 593	2 792	333	769	1 910	24 936	1 052	144	294	782
5 to 14 years	126 656	5 416	644	1 082	3 772	61 795	2 089	233	553	1 551
15 to 59 years	548 864	16 902	1 868	4 255	11 787	276 879	7 367	710	1 864	5 816
60 to 64 years	49 018	679	76	112	451	25 149	314	30	55	205
65 years and over	124 277	1 572	283	399	986	65 250	917	129	183	647
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	**235 585**	**6 427**	**726**	**1 282**	**4 439**	**118 098**	**2 792**	**299**	**514**	**2 169**
With own children under 18 years	113 042	4 454	514	820	2 997	55 759	1 751	183	352	1 412
Married-couple families	195 090	3 282	358	1 068	3 086	97 771	1 655	144	439	1 697
With own children under 18 years	93 332	2 009	195	718	2 056	46 046	887	50	312	1 114
Female householder, no husband present	32 821	2 852	329	157	1 096	16 479	1 054	133	49	370
With own children under 18 years	17 617	2 288	289	89	842	8 578	804	120	27	265
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED										
Persons 25 years old and over	**553 021**	**12 828**	**1 518**	**3 374**	**9 228**	**279 617**	**5 761**	**582**	**1 521**	**4 718**
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	113 586	2 513	321	896	3 862	65 189	1 029	110	261	2 016
High school: 1 to 3 years	100 332	2 873	390	332	1 706	49 152	1 163	151	102	805
4 years	181 487	4 492	485	736	2 196	85 934	2 079	204	395	1 030
College: 1 to 3 years	71 211	1 875	215	406	797	33 882	885	72	257	407
4 or more years	86 405	1 075	107	1 004	667	45 460	605	45	506	460
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	**705 885**	**18 541**	**2 095**	**4 644**	**12 786**	**359 129**	**8 379**	**820**	**2 074**	**6 454**
Labor force	445 471	11 437	1 241	2 631	8 703	226 553	5 470	454	1 233	4 470
Employed	410 123	9 706	990	2 295	7 407	207 418	4 678	312	1 010	3 800
Unemployed	29 877	1 463	169	203	1 084	14 190	529	67	101	458
Female, 16 years and over	**376 556**	**9 719**	**1 291**	**2 364**	**6 439**	**192 349**	**4 299**	**459**	**1 094**	**3 133**
Labor force	197 033	5 274	607	1 107	3 613	100 777	2 540	202	533	1 742
Employed	182 987	4 535	533	1 017	3 065	93 881	2 254	181	490	1 541
Unemployed	13 595	707	74	90	548	6 479	254	21	43	201
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979										
Families	**235 585**	**6 427**	**726**	**1 282**	**4 439**	**118 098**	**2 792**	**299**	**514**	**2 169**
Less than $5,000	13 050	1 408	178	225	805	6 414	442	93	81	346
$5,000 to $7,499	14 437	712	145	76	453	7 625	326	82	17	169
$7,500 to $9,999	15 596	571	74	121	505	8 193	183	18	51	223
$10,000 to $14,999	36 233	1 136	90	195	738	18 194	526	16	59	338
$15,000 to $19,999	40 499	850	83	201	657	20 383	352	19	101	347
$20,000 to $24,999	37 913	747	102	97	552	18 893	332	40	54	329
$25,000 to $34,999	45 262	667	43	160	508	21 752	370	20	84	294
$35,000 to $49,999	22 345	293	11	107	140	11 215	229	11	47	94
$50,000 or more	10 250	43	–	100	81	5 429	32	–	20	29
Median	$19 671	$11 835	$8 851	$15 447	$12 650	$19 436	$13 958	$6 723	$17 003	$15 088
Mean	$22 428	$14 391	$11 945	$20 106	$15 383	$22 569	$16 759	$11 341	$19 236	$16 519
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**869 358**	**25 969**	**3 094**	**6 295**	**18 335**	**436 133**	**10 991**	**1 159**	**2 646**	**8 609**
Income in 1979 below poverty level	80 821	8 055	1 072	1 572	4 846	40 791	2 728	489	568	1 895
	District 2									
SEX AND AGE										
Total persons	**446 399**	**15 622**	**1 958**	**3 668**	**9 905**					
Male	213 704	7 382	765	1 868	4 904					
Female	232 695	8 240	1 193	1 800	5 001					
Under 5 years	26 657	1 740	189	475	1 128					
5 to 14 years	64 861	3 327	411	529	2 221					
15 to 59 years	271 985	9 535	1 158	2 391	5 971					
60 to 64 years	23 869	365	46	57	246					
65 years and over	59 027	655	154	216	339					
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	**117 487**	**3 635**	**427**	**768**	**2 270**					
With own children under 18 years	57 283	2 703	331	468	1 585					
Married-couple families	97 319	1 627	214	629	1 389					
With own children under 18 years	47 286	1 122	145	406	942					
Female householder, no husband present	16 342	1 798	196	108	726					
With own children under 18 years	9 039	1 484	169	62	577					
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED										
Persons 25 years old and over	**273 404**	**7 067**	**936**	**1 853**	**4 510**					
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	48 397	1 484	211	635	1 846					
High school: 1 to 3 years	51 180	1 710	239	230	901					
4 years	95 553	2 413	281	341	1 166					
College: 1 to 3 years	37 329	990	143	149	390					
4 or more years	40 945	470	62	498	207					
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	**346 756**	**10 162**	**1 275**	**2 570**	**6 332**					
Labor force	218 918	5 967	787	1 398	4 233					
Employed	202 705	5 028	678	1 285	3 607					
Unemployed	15 687	934	102	102	626					
Female, 16 years and over	**184 207**	**5 420**	**832**	**1 270**	**3 306**					
Labor force	96 256	2 734	405	574	1 871					
Employed	89 106	2 281	352	527	1 524					
Unemployed	7 116	453	53	47	347					
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979										
Families	**117 487**	**3 635**	**427**	**768**	**2 270**					
Less than $5,000	6 636	966	85	144	459					
$5,000 to $7,499	6 812	386	63	59	284					
$7,500 to $9,999	7 403	388	56	70	282					
$10,000 to $14,999	18 039	610	74	136	400					
$15,000 to $19,999	20 116	498	64	100	310					
$20,000 to $24,999	19 020	415	62	43	223					
$25,000 to $34,999	23 510	297	23	76	214					
$35,000 to $49,999	11 130	64	–	60	46					
$50,000 or more	4 821	11	–	80	52					
Median	$19 913	$10 445	$10 447	$13 778	$11 016					
Mean	$22 286	$12 571	$12 368	$20 688	$14 297					
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**433 225**	**14 978**	**1 935**	**3 649**	**9 726**					
Income in 1979 below poverty level	40 030	5 327	583	1 004	2 951					

[1]Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 8. General Housing Characteristics: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B]

The State Congressional Districts	The State	District 1	District 2
Total housing units	**372 672**	**184 971**	**187 701**
Vacant seasonal and migratory	9 754	1 822	7 932
Year-round housing units	362 918	183 149	179 769
TENURE AND VACANCY STATUS			
Owner-occupied housing units	**199 075**	**93 718**	**105 357**
Percent of occupied housing units	58.8	54.6	63.1
Renter-occupied housing units	**139 515**	**77 867**	**61 648**
Vacant housing units	**24 328**	**11 564**	**12 764**
For sale only	1 991	773	1 218
For rent	11 401	5 795	5 606
Held for occasional use	2 333	1 084	1 249
Other vacants	8 603	3 912	4 691
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	**199 075**	**93 718**	**105 357**
1979 to March 1980	17 518	7 132	10 386
1975 to 1978	38 712	17 164	21 548
1970 to 1974	32 071	14 640	17 431
1960 to 1969	49 396	23 747	25 649
1950 to 1959	34 356	16 757	17 599
1949 or earlier	27 022	14 278	12 744
Renter-occupied housing units	**139 515**	**77 867**	**61 648**
1979 to March 1980	48 893	25 870	23 023
1975 to 1978	46 068	26 121	19 947
1970 to 1974	20 310	11 706	8 604
1960 to 1969	13 220	7 617	5 603
1959 or earlier	11 024	6 553	4 471
BATHROOMS			
Year-round housing units	**362 918**	**183 149**	**179 769**
No bathroom or only a half bath	8 825	4 610	4 215
1 complete bathroom	262 728	133 031	129 697
1 complete bathroom plus half bath(s)	48 990	24 066	24 924
2 or more complete bathrooms	42 375	21 442	20 933
Owner-occupied housing units	**199 075**	**93 718**	**105 357**
No bathroom or only a half bath	2 182	1 122	1 060
1 complete bathroom	119 346	55 298	64 048
1 complete bathroom plus half bath(s)	40 952	19 289	21 663
2 or more complete bathrooms	36 595	18 009	18 586
Renter-occupied housing units	**139 515**	**77 867**	**61 648**
No bathroom or only a half bath	5 340	2 944	2 396
1 complete bathroom	123 625	68 413	55 212
1 complete bathroom plus half bath(s)	6 307	3 906	2 401
2 or more complete bathrooms	4 243	2 604	1 639
Year-round housing units	**362 918**	**183 149**	**179 769**
KITCHEN FACILITIES			
Complete kitchen facilities	358 398	181 102	177 296
No complete kitchen facilities	4 520	2 047	2 473
SOURCE OF WATER			
Public system or private company	328 261	171 624	156 637
Individual drilled well	25 711	9 336	16 375
Individual dug well	8 276	2 028	6 248
Some other source	670	161	509
SEWAGE DISPOSAL			
Public sewer	248 174	144 849	103 325
Septic tank or cesspool	112 663	37 607	75 056
Other means	2 081	693	1 388
AIR CONDITIONING			
None	248 346	123 887	124 459
Central system	12 823	6 059	6 764
1 or more individual room units	101 749	53 203	48 546
HEATING EQUIPMENT			
Steam or hot water system	215 686	110 895	104 791
Central warm-air furnace	69 754	31 343	38 411
Electric heat pump	3 088	1 677	1 411
Other built-in electric units	20 701	9 709	10 992
Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace	4 224	2 090	2 134
Room heaters with flue	29 485	18 567	10 918
Room heaters without flue	6 644	3 866	2 778
Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters	12 783	4 775	8 008
None	553	227	326
Occupied housing units	**338 590**	**171 585**	**167 005**
TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT			
With telephone	322 502	163 859	158 643
No telephone	16 088	7 726	8 362
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	45 971	24 526	21 445
1	136 410	72 553	63 857
2	113 013	55 052	57 961
3 or more	43 196	19 454	23 742

Table 9. **Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1980**

[Data are estimates based on o sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see oppendix B]

The State Congressional Districts	The State	District 1	District 2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE			
Year-round housing units	**362 918**	**183 149**	**179 769**
1, detached	192 431	86 716	105 715
1, attached	5 288	3 230	2 058
2	50 999	27 286	23 713
3 and 4	52 056	31 204	20 852
5 or more	59 572	33 686	25 886
Mobile home or trailer, etc	2 572	1 027	1 545
Owner-occupied housing units	**199 075**	**93 718**	**105 357**
1, detached	169 912	77 512	92 400
1, attached	1 596	751	845
2	15 716	8 740	6 976
3 and 4	7 834	4 784	3 050
5 or more	2 041	1 166	875
Mobile home or trailer, etc	1 976	765	1 211
Renter-occupied housing units	**139 515**	**77 867**	**61 648**
1, detached	16 360	6 708	9 652
1, attached	2 730	1 920	810
2	31 386	16 735	14 651
3 and 4	37 967	23 073	14 894
5 or more	50 640	29 236	21 404
Mobile home or trailer, etc	432	195	237
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
Year-round housing units	**362 918**	**183 149**	**179 769**
1979 to March 1980	8 437	3 220	5 217
1975 to 1978	19 220	7 797	11 423
1970 to 1974	30 775	14 733	16 042
1960 to 1969	54 047	25 297	28 750
1950 to 1959	53 102	24 806	28 296
1940 to 1949	41 414	21 341	20 073
1939 or earlier	155 923	85 955	69 968
Owner-occupied housing units	**199 075**	**93 718**	**105 357**
1979 to March 1980	3 744	1 318	2 426
1975 to 1978	11 325	3 887	7 438
1970 to 1974	15 356	6 076	9 280
1960 to 1969	35 625	16 176	19 449
1950 to 1959	39 236	17 873	21 363
1940 to 1949	21 341	10 044	11 297
1939 or earlier	72 448	38 344	34 104
Renter-occupied housing units	**139 515**	**77 867**	**61 648**
1979 to March 1980	3 090	1 295	1 795
1975 to 1978	6 976	3 520	3 456
1970 to 1974	14 194	8 098	6 096
1960 to 1969	16 232	8 245	7 987
1950 to 1959	11 303	5 725	5 578
1940 to 1949	16 714	9 474	7 240
1939 or earlier	71 006	41 510	29 496
BEDROOMS			
Year-round housing units	**362 918**	**183 149**	**179 769**
None	5 632	2 838	2 794
1	60 773	33 075	27 698
2	121 357	60 822	60 535
3	130 665	63 847	66 818
4	35 433	17 922	17 511
5 or more	9 058	4 645	4 413
Owner-occupied housing units	**199 075**	**93 718**	**105 357**
None	206	79	127
1	9 253	4 312	4 941
2	53 666	24 934	28 732
3	98 300	45 641	52 659
4	30 138	14 946	15 192
5 or more	7 512	3 806	3 706
Renter-occupied housing units	**139 515**	**77 867**	**61 648**
None	4 779	2 435	2 344
1	45 729	25 941	19 788
2	56 622	30 805	25 817
3	26 943	15 637	11 306
4	4 229	2 409	1 820
5 or more	1 213	640	573
Year-round housing units	**362 918**	**183 149**	**179 769**
STORIES IN STRUCTURE			
1 to 3	349 802	175 468	174 334
4 to 6	5 990	3 617	2 373
7 to 12	5 459	3 135	2 324
13 or more	1 667	929	738
PASSENGER ELEVATOR			
Structures with 4 or more stories	13 116	7 681	5 435
With elevator	10 423	5 649	4 774
No elevator	2 693	2 032	661

Table 10. **Fuels and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1980**

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B]

The State Congressional Districts	The State	District 1	District 2
Occupied housing units	**338 590**	**171 585**	**167 005**
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	109 321	58 183	51 138
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	4 259	1 596	2 663
Electricity	23 386	11 347	12 039
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc	193 576	98 101	95 475
Coal or coke	560	309	251
Wood	6 714	1 620	5 094
Other fuel	470	282	188
No fuel used	304	147	157
WATER HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	125 166	67 192	57 974
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	10 414	3 496	6 918
Electricity	52 991	24 245	28 746
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc	148 620	76 187	72 433
Other	908	300	608
No fuel used	491	165	326
COOKING FUEL			
Utility gas	139 015	76 114	62 901
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	22 577	6 242	16 335
Electricity	174 621	88 237	86 384
Other	1 992	860	1 132
No fuel used	385	132	253
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**160 074**	**73 531**	**86 543**
With a mortgage	102 189	45 493	56 696
Less than $100	48	24	24
$100 to $149	384	171	213
$150 to $199	1 925	912	1 013
$200 to $249	6 789	3 226	3 563
$250 to $299	13 205	5 757	7 448
$300 to $349	15 891	6 632	9 259
$350 to $399	15 700	6 831	8 869
$400 to $449	13 770	5 966	7 804
$450 to $499	10 144	4 245	5 899
$500 to $599	12 280	5 649	6 631
$600 to $749	7 453	3 537	3 916
$750 or more	4 600	2 543	2 057
Median	$391	$394	$388
Not mortgaged	57 885	28 038	29 847
Less than $50	52	26	26
$50 to $74	321	129	192
$75 to $99	1 117	487	630
$100 to $149	10 156	4 965	5 191
$150 to $199	20 628	9 957	10 671
$200 to $249	14 459	6 871	7 588
$250 or more	11 152	5 603	5 549
Median	$192	$192	$192
GROSS RENT			
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**137 553**	**77 008**	**60 545**
Less than $60	3 334	1 871	1 463
$60 to $79	6 285	3 703	2 582
$80 to $99	4 046	2 373	1 673
$100 to $119	4 447	2 629	1 818
$120 to $149	9 653	5 753	3 900
$150 to $169	9 016	5 418	3 598
$170 to $199	15 723	9 340	6 383
$200 to $249	29 816	17 334	12 482
$250 to $299	22 418	12 014	10 404
$300 to $349	14 604	7 317	7 287
$350 to $399	6 603	3 250	3 353
$400 to $499	4 320	2 063	2 257
$500 or more	1 544	1 038	506
No cash rent	5 744	2 905	2 839
Median	$222	$217	$230

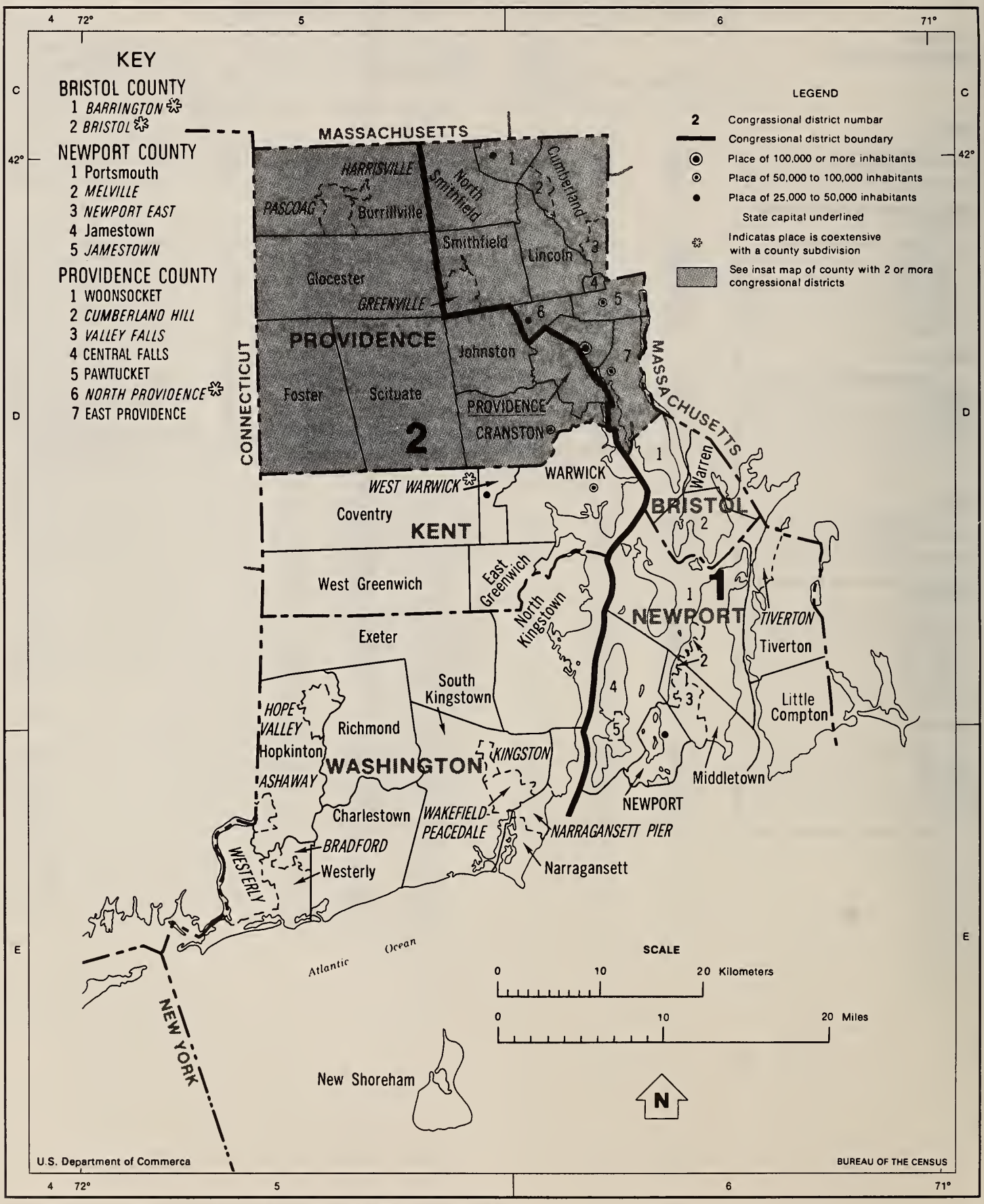
Table 11. Characteristics of Housing Units With Householder of Specified Race and Spanish Origin: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B]

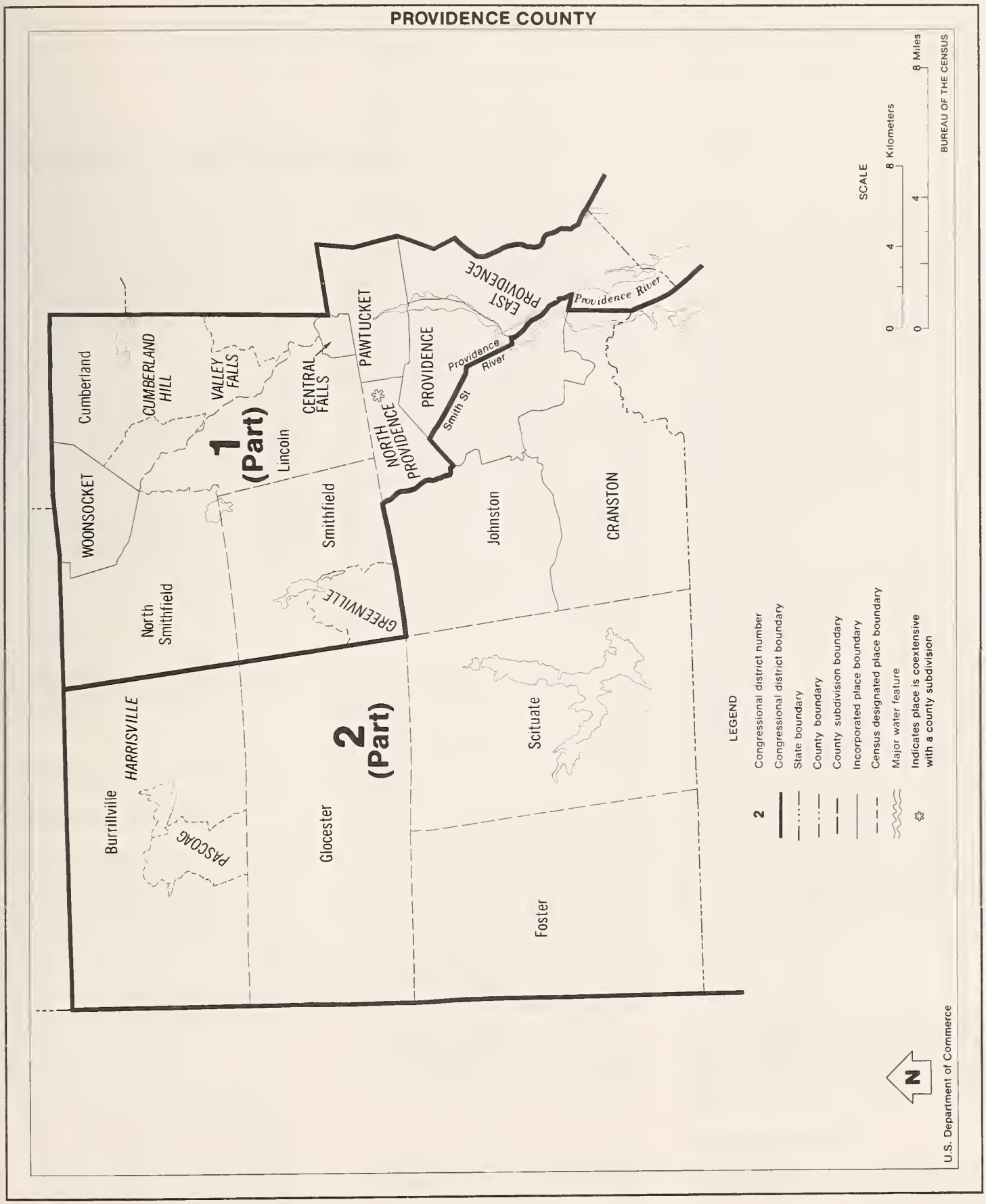
The State Congressional Districts	Race					Race				
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin[1]	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin[1]
	The State					District 1				
TENURE										
Occupied housing units	**323 742**	**9 174**	**1 040**	**1 676**	**5 590**	**165 029**	**3 910**	**425**	**781**	**2 818**
Owner-occupied housing units	194 730	2 560	319	637	1 715	91 602	1 235	128	287	941
Percent of occupied housing units	60.1	27.9	30.7	38.0	30.7	55.5	31.6	30.1	36.7	33.4
Renter-occupied housing units	129 012	6 614	721	1 039	3 875	73 427	2 675	297	494	1 877
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**157 036**	**1 788**	**257**	**476**	**1 145**	**72 007**	**933**	**106**	**196**	**658**
With a mortgage	99 886	1 409	146	377	848	44 338	734	70	167	485
Less than $200	2 282	52	–	–	80	1 071	21	–	–	38
$200 to $299	19 562	272	31	20	184	8 767	153	17	–	84
$300 to $399	30 836	518	57	79	224	13 138	231	12	22	131
$400 to $499	23 461	255	32	88	171	9 976	111	28	53	106
$500 or more	23 745	312	26	190	189	11 386	218	13	92	126
Median	$391	$373	$374	$500+	$371	$394	$384	$421	$500+	$392
Not mortgaged	57 150	379	111	99	297	27 669	199	36	29	173
GROSS RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**127 247**	**6 473**	**709**	**1 017**	**3 829**	**72 708**	**2 579**	**297**	**472**	**1 831**
Less than $100	12 017	1 170	157	45	471	7 227	531	64	6	260
$100 to $199	35 818	1 850	185	331	1 266	21 864	684	111	148	639
$200 to $299	48 328	2 375	228	432	1 480	27 812	902	63	189	674
$300 or more	25 449	1 021	135	189	537	12 974	424	59	111	207
No cash rent	5 635	57	4	20	75	2 831	38	–	18	51
Median	$227	$208	$205	$228	$209	$221	$206	$176	$239	$199
	District 2									
TENURE										
Occupied housing units	**158 713**	**5 264**	**615**	**895**	**2 772**					
Owner-occupied housing units	103 128	1 325	191	350	774					
Percent of occupied housing units	65.0	25.2	31.1	39.1	27.9					
Renter-occupied housing units	55 585	3 939	424	545	1 998					
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**85 029**	**855**	**151**	**280**	**487**					
With a mortgage	55 548	675	76	210	363					
Less than $200	1 211	31	–	–	42					
$200 to $299	10 795	119	14	20	100					
$300 to $399	17 698	287	45	57	93					
$400 to $499	13 485	144	4	35	65					
$500 or more	12 359	94	13	98	63					
Median	$389	$365	$353	$480	$342					
Not mortgaged	29 481	180	75	70	124					
GROSS RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**54 539**	**3 894**	**412**	**545**	**1 998**					
Less than $100	4 790	639	93	39	211					
$100 to $199	13 954	1 166	74	183	627					
$200 to $299	20 516	1 473	165	243	806					
$300 or more	12 475	597	76	78	330					
No cash rent	2 804	19	4	2	24					
Median	$235	$209	$222	$220	$218					

[1]Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Congressional Districts, Counties, County Subdivisions (Towns), and Places



Congressional districts established April 9, 1982; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.



Congressional districts established April 9,1982; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.

Appendix A.—Area Classifications

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STATES

The 50 States and the District of Columbia are the constituent units of the United States.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Congressional Redistricting

States are assigned seats in the House of Representatives on the basis of an apportionment following each decennial population census. The apportionment procedure, determined by Congress, assigns seats to each State on the basis of the census population, and the number of seats for that State remains constant for 10 years until the next apportionment. The total number of seats in the House of Representatives has been 435 since the apportionment following the 1910 census, except for temporary expansion for Alaska and Hawaii from 1959 to 1962.

After an apportionment, each State allocated two or more seats in the House is responsible for subdividing the State into congressional districts for the purpose of electing each representative.[1] This redistricting action is generally the result of a law passed by the State legislature and signed by the governor. Each congressional district is as equal in population to all other congressional districts in the State as is practicable based on the last decennial census.

The congressional districts in this report are those in effect for the 98th Congress, elected in 1982, and they are the first to reflect the 1980 census apportionment. Most States have redrawn their congressional district boundaries based on 1980 populations (Maine and Montana plan to redistrict for the 99th Congress). Final redistricting of a few other States may be delayed by legal action. Unless there is further legal action, these districts will be in effect until 1992.

Federal statutes governing the apportionment process and method and redistricting may be found in Title 2, United States Code.

Data Compilation for Congressional Districts

Data from the 1980 census have been compiled for congressional districts by equating component census geographic areas to each district and summing all data for areas coded to the district. Where the smallest census geographic area was split by a congressional district boundary, the census records for the area were reviewed to determine in which district the majority of the population fell, and the entire area was coded to that district.

The 1970 population totals for congressional districts were obtained by summing the 1970 census counts for component areas, including all subsequent corrections made to these counts. A review of the 1970 census maps was made where the smallest geographic census area was split by a congressional district line. If the population of the census area was small or the part in one of the congressional districts was relatively minor, the entire population was assigned to the district with the larger share of the area. Otherwise, the population was apportioned to the two congressional districts on the basis of settlement pattern.

[1] Six States have only one representative, who is elected at large, and the District of Columbia has a nonvoting delegate.

COUNTIES

In most States, the primary divisions are termed counties. In Louisiana, these divisions are known as parishes. In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized boroughs together with the "census areas" which were developed for general statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities which are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for census purposes.

PLACES

Two types of places are recognized in the census reports—incorporated places and census designated places—as defined below. Data are shown in table 2 for places with 10,000 or more inhabitants.

Incorporated Places

Incorporated places recognized in the reports of the census are those which are

incorporated under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: boroughs in Alaska and New York and towns in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin. The towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions (MCD's) for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

Census Designated Places

As in the 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses, the Census Bureau has delineated boundaries for closely settled population centers without corporate limits. In 1980, the name of each such place is followed by "(CDP)," meaning "census designated place." In the 1970 and earlier censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

In 11 States, certain CDP's are coextensive with MCD's. These entities are shown in the Town/Township section of table 2 in this report. The States are Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

Census designated place boundaries change with changes in the settlement pattern; a place which has the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries. Boundary outlines for CDP's appear on the county subdivision maps available for purchase from the Census Bureau.

TOWNS AND TOWNSHIPS

Statistics for minor civil divisions, the primary legal subdivisions of counties, are presented in table 2 only for 11 States where those areas have important significance as geographic units. Data are shown in table 2 for towns of 10,000 or more in the six New England States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont) and in New York and Wisconsin, and for townships of 10,000 or more in Michigan, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE

As defined for the 1980 census, urban residence comprises all persons and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more inhabitants outside urbanized areas. More specifically, urban residence consists of all persons and housing units in (1) places of 2,500 or more inhabitants incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding those persons and housing units in the rural portions of extended cities; (2) census designated places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, and (3) other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas. The population and housing units not classified as urban constitute the rural population and housing.

Urbanized Areas

The major objective of the Census Bureau in delineating urbanized areas is to provide a better separation of urban and rural population and housing in the vicinity of large cities. An urbanized area consists of a central city or cities and surrounding closely settled territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum population of 50,000.

Rural Farm

The rural farm population and housing comprises all persons and housing units living in rural areas on farms. Farms are defined as places from which sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products amounted to $1,000 or more during 1979.

AREA MEASUREMENTS

Area measurement figures for States were prepared by using a digitization process on the topographic quadrangle maps produced by the U.S. Geological Survey. Area figures for all counties, places, towns and townships covered in these reports can be found in the 1980 Census of Population, *Number of Inhabitants,* PC80-1-A1, United States Summary.

Area measurement figures for congressional districts were prepared using an electronic digital planimeter to measure those counties split by congressional districts. Map types used for this process include U.S. Department of Transportation county maps and various census maps such as the Metropolitan Map Series (MMS). Area measurements for counties not split by congressional districts were derived from the digitized U.S. Geological Survey maps.

The land area figures for States shown in this report may differ from those shown in the PC80-1-A State reports because of changes made subsequent to the preparation of the area measurement figures shown in the State reports.

HISTORIC DATA

In some instances, 1970 population counts shown in table 1 have been revised since publication of the 1970 census reports. Counts which have been revised for States, counties, places, and towns/townships are not identified in this report but are indicated by the prefix "r" in the PC80-1-A State reports.

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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GENERAL

The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The principal determinant for the responses was, therefore, the questionnaire and its accompanying instruction guide. Furthermore, census takers were instructed, in their telephone and personal-visit interviews, to read the questions directly from the questionnaire. The definitions and explanations given below for each subject are drawn largely from various technical and procedural materials used in the collection of the data. These materials helped the census interviewers to understand more fully the intent of each question, and thus to resolve problems or unusual cases in a manner consistent with this intent. Also included is certain explanatory information to assist the user in the proper utilization of the statistics.

Facsimiles of the questionnaire pages containing the population and housing questions used to produce the data shown in this report and the pages of the respondent instruction guide which relate to these questions are presented in appendix E.

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. The meas-

ure, "persons per household," is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). For further information see the housing unit definition.

Relationship to Householder

The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to question 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. Four basic categories of relationship are recognized in this report. More detailed categories of relationship appear in the PC80-1-B, PC80-1-C, and PC80-1-D reports (and Summary Tape Files 2, 4, and 5).

Householder—One person in each household is designated as the "householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "householder." Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—A person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages as well as persons in common-law marriages.

Child—A son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. "Own" children are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the householder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age. "Related" children in a family include own children and all other persons (except the spouse of the householder) under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Other Relative—Any person related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, who is not shown separately in the particular table (e.g., "spouse," "child," "brother or sister," or "parent").

Nonrelative—Any person in the household not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Roomers, boarders, partners, roommates, paid employees, wards, and foster children are included in this category.

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual may be (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption; all persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A "married-couple family" is a family in which the householder and spouse are enumerated as members of the same household. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone. The measure "persons per family" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders).

Group Quarters

All persons not living in households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized:

Inmates of Institutions—Persons under care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in that place. Institutions include homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease patients; homes for unmarried mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; orphanages; and correctional institutions.

Other—This category includes all persons living in group quarters who are not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding houses, communes, farm and nonfarm workers' dormitories, convents or monasteries, and other living quarters are classified as "other" group quarters if there are nine or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire; or if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit. Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "other" group quarters regardless of the number or relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

Sex

The data on sex were derived from answers to question 3, which was asked of all persons.

Race

The data on race were derived from answers to question 4, which was asked of all persons. Both 100-percent and sample totals for racial groups are included in the tables of this report. For a discussion of the two data sources, see the section on "Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for Racial Groups" on page B-3. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify. In this report, data for housing units, households, and families are classified by the race of the householder.

For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. This is a modification of the 1970 census procedure in which the race of the person's father was used.

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked "Other" and wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other" race category; in the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

The categories "American Indian," "Eskimo," and "Aleut" include persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but entered the name of an Indian tribe or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French American Indian, or Spanish American Indian were classified as American Indian.

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" in table 1, which is based on 100-percent tabulations, includes persons who indicated their race as Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Samoan, or Guamanian. The total for "Asian and Pacific Islander," which is available only from sample tabulations, is shown in tables 7 and 11 and includes the nine groups listed above as well as persons who provided write-in entries of such Asian and Pacific Islander groups as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander under the "Other" race category. Also, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but wrote in an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above (e.g., Chinese and Filipino) were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese, entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

If the race entry was missing on the questionnaire for a member of a household, an answer was assigned in the computer according to the reported entries of race of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If race was not entered for anyone in the household (excluding paid employees), the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general allocation process described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for Racial Groups—There may be differences in this report between the *totals* for the racial groups based on 100-percent tabulations (tables 1 and 2) and sample tabulations (tables 7 and 11). Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and an additional edit and review performed on the sample questionnaires. Sample data are subject to sampling variability, as explained in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

During the sample processing, the responses in the race question underwent more extensive review and edit than performed during the previous processing stages. Additional efforts were made to assign write-in entries to specific race categories and to resolve inconsistent and incomplete responses. The impact of this further work varies substantially by racial group and by geographic area, but is generally negligible for most groups. Most affected is the "Other" race category since a number of persons originally counted therein in the 100-percent tabulations were shifted into specific race categories in the sample tabulations. For instance, a number of persons who marked the "Other" race category supplied a write-in entry (e.g., Canadian, Polish, Lebanese, Black Puerto Rican, or Jamaican) which indicated that they belonged in one of the specific race categories. Furthermore, persons in the "Other" category reported as Cambodian, Laotian, Thai, etc., were combined into a "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" category which, together with the specific Asian and Pacific Islander categories (e.g., Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, etc.), covers the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population. This total is obtainable only from the sample tabulations, not from the 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the additional review and edit were generally limited and rather varied for most groups, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for comparable data on racial groups. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.) and data for the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population, the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data—Differences between 1980 census and 1970 census population totals by race seriously affect the comparability for certain race groups. First, a large number of Spanish origin persons reported their race differently in the 1980 census than in the 1970 census; this difference in reporting has a substantial impact on the population totals and comparability for the "White" and "Other" populations (shown as "All other races" in most 1970 census publications). A much larger proportion of the Spanish origin population in 1980 than in 1970 reported their race in the questionnaire category "Other." Second, in 1970, most persons who marked the "Other" race category and wrote in a Spanish designation such as Mexican, Venezuelan, Latino, etc., were reclassified as "White." In 1980, such persons were not reclassified but remained in the "Other" category. As a result of this procedural change and the differences in reporting by this population, the proportion of the Spanish origin population classified as "Other" race in the 1980 census was substantially higher than that in the 1970 census. Nationally, in 1970, only 1 percent of Spanish origin persons were classified as "Other" race and 93 percent as "White." The 1980 census sample data showed a much larger proportion, 38 percent of Spanish origin persons reported their races as "Other" and only 53 percent reported

"White." (The corresponding figures for 100-percent tabulations are 40 percent and 56 percent, respectively.) As a consequence of these differences, 1980 population totals for "White" and "Other" are not comparable with corresponding 1970 figures.

The 1980 census was the first in which data were collected separately for Eskimos and Aleuts in all States. In 1970, these data were available only for Alaska. Since Eskimos and Aleuts are highly concentrated in Alaska, these changes do not seriously affect the comparability of 1980 and 1970 data for these racial groups at the national level.

The 1980 count for the Asian and Pacific Islander population reflects a high level of immigration during the 1970's as well as a number of changes in census procedures which were developed, in part, as a result of this high level of immigration. First, the number of Asian and Pacific Islander categories listed separately on the 1980 census questionnaire was expanded to include four additional groups: Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and Samoan. Asian Indians were classified as "White" in 1970, but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. The Vietnamese, Guamanian, and Samoan populations were included in the "Other" race category in the 1970 census but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. Second, "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups such as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander were identified and tabulated as Asian and Pacific Islander in sample tabulations in the 1980 census; in 1970, most of these groups were included in the "Other" race category.

In 1980, data were collected separately for Hawaiians and Koreans in all States, but in 1970, these data were not collected for Alaska. (On the 1970 census questionnaire used in Alaska, Eskimo and Aleut were substituted for these two categories.) Since the numbers of Hawaiians and Koreans were small in Alaska, this questionnaire change does not have a major impact on the comparability of the 1980 and 1970 data for the Asian and Pacific Islander population.

Spanish/Hispanic Origin

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent were derived from answers to question 7, which was asked of all persons. Information on the Spanish origin population shown in this report is derived from both 1980 census 100-percent and sample tabulations. For a discussion of the two data sources, see "Comparability Between 1980 Census 100-Percent and Sample Totals for the Spanish Origin Population," below.

Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire—Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban—as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America or they are persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. In this report, data for housing units, households, and families are classified by the Spanish origin of the householder.

Persons of more than one Spanish origin and persons of both a Spanish and another origin who were in doubt as to how to report a specific origin were classified according to the origin of the person's mother. If a single origin was not provided for the person's mother, the first reported origin of the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, in the 100-percent edit a response was assigned by computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If origin was not entered for any household member (excluding a paid employee), origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. The sample processing included more extensive edit procedures. For example, if any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was first assigned from available related information, such as ancestry and place of birth, reported for the individual. These edit procedures are a variation of the general allocation process described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

Limitations of the Data—A preliminary evaluation study of the reporting in the 1980 census item on Spanish origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the North Central Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of potential misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census is severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Spanish origin population is generally sparse. However, 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population, or total Spanish origin population, at the national level, are not seriously affected by the reporting problem. For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the Spanish origin item, see the 1980 population census Supplementary Reports, Series PC80-S1-7, *"Persons of Spanish Origin by State: 1980."*

Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for the Spanish Origin Population—There may be differences in this report between the total Spanish origin population based on 100-percent (tables 1 and 2) and sample tabulations (tables 7 and 11). Such differences reflect the results of more extensive edit procedures performed for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item during the processing of sample questionnaires as well as sampling variability and nonsampling error. (For an explanation of sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data.")

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the more extensive edit were generally limited, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for data on the Spanish origin population. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data—The 1980 figures on Spanish origin are not directly comparable with 1970

Spanish origin totals because of a number of factors; namely, overall improvements in the 1980 census, better coverage of the population, improved question design, and an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups. These efforts at census improvement explain, in part, the large increase in the number of Hispanics over 1970. Also, these efforts undoubtedly resulted in the inclusion of a sizeable but unknown number of persons of Hispanic origin who are in the country in other than legal status.

In the 1980 census Spanish origin question, specific changes in design included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-Amer." and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

Age

The data on age were derived from answers to question 5, which was asked of all persons. Only the information in questions 5b and 5c (on month and year of birth) was read into the computer. Answers to question 5a (on age at last birthday) were used during field review to fill in any blanks in question 5c. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1980. The data on age represent the difference, as calculated in the computer, between date of birth and April 1, 1980. The median ages shown in this report are computed on the basis of more detailed intervals than shown in table 1.

Marital Status

The data on marital status were derived from question 6, which was asked of all persons.

The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Persons classified as "now married" include those who have been married only once and have never been widowed or divorced and those currently married persons who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are those living apart because of marital discord, with or without a legal separation. Persons in common-law marriages are classified as married; persons whose only marriage had been annulled are classified as never married; and all persons under 15 years old are classified as never married. All persons classified as never married are shown as "single" in this report.

School Enrollment

The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questions 8 and 9. Persons are included as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1980, and the time of enumeration. Regular schooling is defined as nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Schooling in trade or business schools, company training, or through a tutor was to be reported only if the course credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons were to be reported as enrolled in nursery school if the school included instruction as an integral phase of its program but not if only custodial care was given. Children in Head Start programs were to be reported in nursery school or kindergarten as appropriate.

Elementary school, as defined here, includes grades 1 through 8, and high school includes grades 9 through 12. In general, a public school is defined as any school which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, State, or Federal government agency. In using the public/private school distinction for college enrollment, some caution should be exercised, since there is evidence that, in some parts of the country, the classification of individual schools may not be entirely clear and census data may differ considerably from administrative figures.

Years of School Completed

The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 9 and 10. Persons whose education was received in a foreign school system or an ungraded school were instructed to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular American school system. If a person was currently attending or did not finish the highest grade attended, he or she was tabulated as having completed the previous grade or year.

If the person did not attend college but finished high school by an equivalency test (GED), the person was instructed to mark grade 12 (high school, 4 years).

"Percent high school graduates" includes persons who completed four years of high school as well as those who completed one or more years of college.

Nativity and Place of Birth

The data on nativity and place of birth were derived from answers to questions 11 and 12. The category "native" comprises persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or in an outlying area of the United States. Also included in this category is the small number of persons who were born abroad with at least one American parent. Persons not classified as native are classified as "foreign born."

Native persons are classified according to their State or area of birth. Respondents were instructed to report place of birth as the mother's usual State of residence at the time of the birth rather than as the location of the hospital if the birth occurred in a hospital.

Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English

The data on language spoken at home and ability to speak English were derived from answers to questions 13a, b, and c. Persons who responded in question 13a that they spoke a language other than English at home were asked to report what language they spoke (question 13b) and how well they could speak English (question 13c). All languages that were reported were coded using a detailed classification of languages. Ability to speak English was reported as one of four categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The questions on language usage were intended to determine the extent to which non-English languages are spoken in the United States and to determine

how many persons feel they have difficulty speaking English. The questions were not intended to determine which language was a person's main language, or whether a person was fluent in the non-English language that he or she reported. Therefore, persons who reported speaking a language other than English may have also spoken English at home and they may have been more fluent in English than in the non-English language.

Ancestry

The data on ancestry were derived from the answers to question 14. The 1980 census marked the first time that a general question on ancestry (ethnicity) was asked in a decennial census. The question was based on self-identification and was open-ended (respondents were required to write their answers). Ancestry refers to a person's nationality group, lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Thus, persons reported their ancestry group regardless of the number of generations removed from their country of origin. Furthermore, responses to the ancestry question reflected the ethnic groups with which persons identified and not necessarily the degree of attachment or association the person had with the particular ethnic group(s).

Ancestry and race are separate characteristics; therefore, persons reporting ancestry may be of any race. Ancestry is also different from other population characteristics that are sometimes regarded as indicators of ethnicity, namely, country of birth and language spoken at home.

A large number of persons reported their ancestry by specifying a single ancestry but some reported two, three, or more ancestry categories. All responses were coded manually by a procedure that allowed for identification of all single- and double-ancestry groups reported. In addition, 17 triple-ancestry categories were also identified by unique codes (these categories were selected since they were reported frequently in Census Bureau surveys taken prior to the 1980 census). All other multiple responses were coded according only to the first and second ancestry categories reported.

In published tabulations, multiple groups are designated in general open-ended categories such as "Polish and other groups," rather than in specific multiple ancestry groups such as "Polish-Italian." A person who reported "Polish-Italian" ancestry, for example, is included in the category "Polish and other groups" and in the category "Italian and other groups." A few responses consisting of two terms (e.g., French-Canadian) were considered as a single group and, thus, were coded and tabulated as a single ancestry. In addition, persons reporting combinations of ancestries such as "German-Bavarian" were tabulated as a single ancestry (i.e., German). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry (i.e., Polish or Italian). A sole entry of "American" is tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified."

Entries of religious groups were not coded separately and were tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified." When an ancestry response was missing, the persons's ancestry was tabulated as "Not reported."

Residence in 1975

The data on residence in 1975 were derived from answers to questions 15a and 15b. Residence on April 1, 1975, is the usual place of residence 5 years before enumeration. The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1975 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5 years. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1975 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county or a different State understates the number of these kinds of moves.

Data on residence in 1975 are based on approximately one half of the full census sample (see appendix D). Therefore, figures in tabulations involving residence in 1975 may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of persons 5 years old and over from residence in 1975 tabulations may not agree with other tabulations by age.

Veteran Status

The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 18. A "veteran," as defined in census publications, is a person 16 years old or over who has served but is not now serving on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States. Persons are classified as veterans if they were ever on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, even if the time served was short. Persons in the National Guard or in military reserve units are classified as veterans only if they were ever called to active duty. All other civilians 16 years and over are classified as nonveterans.

Work Disability

The data on disability status were derived from answers to question 19. Persons are identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition which had lasted 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job. Persons with a work disability are further classified as "prevented from working" or "not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" refers to both physical and mental conditions. Temporary health problems are not considered a health condition.

Persons are considered limited in the kind or amount of work they could do if they were restricted in the kinds of jobs at which they were able to work or if they were unable to work at a full-time job.

Public Transportation Disability

Persons were identified as having a public transportation disability if they had a health condition which had lasted 6 or more months and which made it difficult or impossible for them to use buses, trains, subways, or other forms of public transportation.

Fertility (Children Ever Born)

The data on children ever born were derived from responses to question 20. The number of children ever born to a woman consists of all live births the woman has ever had, including any babies who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with her. Excluded

are miscarriages and stillbirths, and any of the woman's step-children, foster children, or children she has adopted.

Means of Transportation To Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questions 24b, 24c, and 24d which were asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week. Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category "car, truck, or van" includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category "public transportation" includes workers who used a bus or streetcar, subway or elevated railroad, or taxicab.

A question on carpooling (question 24c) was asked of all workers who reported their means of transportation to work as "car," "truck," or "van." The category "drive alone" includes persons who usually drove alone to work, as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category "carpool" includes workers who reported that they usually shared driving, drove others, or rode as a passenger during the reference week. The measure "persons per private vehicle" is obtained by dividing the number of persons using a car, truck, or van, to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used.

Reference Week

The data on labor force status and journey to work relate to the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because not all persons were enumerated during the same week.

Labor Force Status

The data on labor force status were derived from answers to questions 22, 25, and 26. The "labor force" includes all persons in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons 16 years old and over on active duty with the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard). The "civilian labor force" consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described below.

All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force are defined as "not in labor force." This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, inmates of institutions, disabled persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Employed—Employed persons include all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work"—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed—Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the last four weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

Industry and Occupation

The data on industry and occupation were derived from answers to questions 28 and 29, respectively, and are shown here for employed persons 16 years old and over.

For persons who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. The industry and occupation statistics are based on the detailed classification systems developed for the 1980 census. The 1980 industry classification is based on the U.S. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and is similar to the 1970 system; the 1980 occupational classification is based on the new U.S. Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). This report shows major occupation and industry groups. The relationship between these major groups and more detailed categories found in other reports will be shown in the PC80-1-C and PC80-1-D reports.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to question 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation. The definitions of the class of worker categories shown in this report are as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Private wage and salary workers are persons who work for a private employer for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or at piece rates.

Government Workers—Government workers are employees of any Federal, State, or local governmental units, regardless of the activity of the particular agency.

Self-Employed Workers—Self-employed workers are those who work for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade or who operate a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Unpaid family workers are those who work without pay in a family business or farm.

Labor Force Status in 1979

The data on labor force status in 1979 were derived from answers to question 31.

Persons 16 years old and over are classified as "in labor force in 1979" if they worked in 1979 or had any weeks of unemployment in 1979, in accordance with the criteria for weeks worked in 1979 and weeks of unemployment in 1979 described below.

Worked in 1979—Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks in 1979 in accordance with the criteria described below are classified as "worked in 1979."

The data on weeks worked in 1979 pertain to the number of weeks during 1979 in which persons 16 years old and over did any work for pay or profit (including weeks on paid vacation or on paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business, or were on active duty in the Armed Forces.

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "usually worked full-time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "usually worked part-time."

With Unemployment in 1979—Persons 16 years old and over who had 1 or more weeks of unemployment in 1979 in accordance with the criteria described below are classified as "with unemployment in 1979."

Weeks of Unemployment in 1979—The data on weeks of unemployment in 1979 pertain to the number of weeks during 1979 in which persons 16 years old and over did not work but spent any time looking for work (i.e., trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice) or on layoff from a job. Excluded are any weeks in which the person worked, even for one hour; or any weeks for which the person received any wages or salary; or in which the person was on active duty in the Armed Forces, on paid vacation, or on paid leave.

Income in 1979

The data on income in 1979 were derived from answers to questions 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1979 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage and salary income; nonfarm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, royalty or net rental income; Social Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and all other income. The figures represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

"Wage or salary income" is defined as the total money earnings received for work performed as an employee at any time during the calendar year 1979. It includes wages, salary, pay from Armed Forces, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments and cash bonuses earned. "Nonfarm net self-employment income" is defined as net money income (gross receipts minus business expenses) received from a business, professional enterprise, or partnership in which the person was engaged on his or her own account. "Farm net self-employment income" is defined as the net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) received from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from nonfarm and farm self-employment. "Interest, dividend, royalty or net rental income" includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net royalties, and net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers. "Social Security income" includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration, prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. "Medicare" reimbursements are not included. "Public assistance" or public welfare income includes (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal, State, or local welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children; and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item. "Income from all other sources" includes unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, public or private pensions, alimony or child support, workmen's compensation, periodic payments from estates and trust funds, periodic receipts from annuities or insurance, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employees' contributions for pensions, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Although the income statistics cover the calendar year 1979, the characteristics of persons and the composition of households and families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1, 1980). For most households and families, however, the income reported was received by persons who were members of the household or family throughout 1979.

The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households, families, and unrelated individuals the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median income values for all households, families, and unrelated individuals are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in tables 6 and 7. Median income figures of $30,000 or less in table 6 and $5,000 to $10,000 in table 7 are generally calculated using linear interpolation; all other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. For a detailed description of these interpolation procedures, see appendix B to the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 129, *Money Income of Households in the United States: 1979.*

The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a

particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income.

Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean or per capita values in the statistics for small areas or small subgroups of the population. Since the mean and per capita income amounts are strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, they are especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is therefore a better measure than the mean or per capita when the population base is small.

Poverty Status in 1979

Families and unrelated individuals are classified as being below or above the poverty level based on income in 1979, using a poverty index which provides a range of income cutoffs or "poverty thresholds" varying by size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual. The poverty thresholds used in the 1980 census differ slightly from those used in the 1970 census, which took into account the same three factors as well as sex of the family householder or unrelated individual and farm-nonfarm residence. In addition, for the 1980 census the thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons to nine or more persons. The income cutoffs are updated each year to reflect the change in the Consumer Price Index. The poverty threshold for a family of four was $7,412 in 1979; thresholds by size of family are shown below.

For a detailed explanation of the the poverty definition, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133, *Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980.*

Weighted Average Poverty Thresholds: 1979

Size of family	Threshold
1 person (unrelated individual):	
Under 65 years	$3,774
65 years and over	3,479
2 persons:	
Householder under 65 years	4,876
Householder 65 years and over	4,389
3 persons	5,787
4 persons	7,412
5 persons	8,776
6 persons	9,915
7 persons	11,237
8 persons	12,484
9 persons	14,812

Persons for Whom Poverty Status Is Determined—Poverty status is determined for all persons except inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years. When the line, "Persons for whom poverty status is determined," appears under the heading, "All Income Levels in 1979," it shows the total population minus persons in the four groups listed above. When the same line appears under the heading, "Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level," it shows the number of such persons who are classified as being below the poverty level.

Specified Poverty Level—Because the poverty definition currently in use by the Federal Government does not meet all the needs of the analysts of the data, some of the data are presented for alternate definitions ranging from 75 percent to 200 percent of the current poverty level. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the income cutoff at 125 percent of the poverty level was $9,265 in 1979 for a family of 4 persons.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Living Quarters

Living quarters are classified in the census as either housing units or group quarters. Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (e.g., a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, mobile home or trailer). However, living quarters may also be in structures intended for nonresidential use (e.g., the rooms in a warehouse where a night guard lives), as well as in boats, tents, vans, etc.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room, occupied as a separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements (except those in Group Quarters as described in the next paragraph). For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory except that boats, tents, vans, caves, and the like, are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included, provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage are excluded from the housing inventory.

Comparability With 1970 Census Housing Unit Data—Although the 1980 census data are generally comparable with 1970 census data, certain changes were introduced for 1980. The part of the 1970 housing unit definition that required a unit to have either (1) direct access or (2) complete kitchen facilities was modified. For 1980, the complete kitchen facilities alternative was dropped, and direct access was required of all housing units. In addition, in 1970 a living quarters occupied by five or more persons unrelated to the head of the household or by six or more unrelated persons was not considered to be a housing unit but a group quarters. In 1980, however, this requirement was changed and, living quarters occupied by a group of nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or by 10 or more unrelated persons were considered to be group quarters. Thus, some living quarters classified as group quarters in 1970 would be classified as

housing units in 1980. In 1970, vacant mobile homes were not counted as housing units. For 1980, they were included in the housing inventory provided they were intended for occupancy on the site where they stood.

Year-Round Housing Units—Data on housing characteristics in the 1980 census reports are limited to year-round housing units; i.e., all occupied units plus vacant units available or intended for year-round use. Vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy and vacant units held for migratory labor are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining reliable data on their characteristics. Counts of the total housing inventory, however, are given for each area presented in this report.

Occupancy and Vacancy Characteristics

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent, e.g., away on vacation. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. In tabulations of data collected of all units, by definition, the number of occupied housing units equals the number of households. In tabulations presenting data from a sample of the housing units, there may be small differences in the figures resulting from processing procedures used to weight the population and housing sample responses.

Persons Per Occupied Housing Unit—"Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

Year Householder Moved Into Unit—Data presented for this item are based on the information reported for the householder and refer to the year of the latest move. If the householder moved back into a unit the person previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another in the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year in which a householder moved is not necessarily the same year as the year other members of the household moved, although in the majority of cases the entire household moved at the same time.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere are also classified as vacant.

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements, i.e., the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is to be demolished or is condemned. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Type of Vacant Unit—Vacant housing units are classified in this report as either "seasonal and migratory" or "year-round." "Seasonal" units are intended for occupancy during only certain seasons of the year. Included are units intended for recreational use, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins; units offered to vacationers in the summer for summer sports or in the winter for winter sports; and vacant units held for herders and loggers. "Migratory" units are vacant units held for occupancy by migratory labor employed in farm work during the crop season. "Year-round" vacant housing units are available or intended for occupancy at any time of the year. A unit in a resort area which is usually occupied on a year-round basis is considered as year-round. A unit used only occasionally throughout the year is also considered as year-round.

Vacancy Status—Year-round vacant units are subdivided according to their vacancy status as follows:

For sale only. Vacant year-round units being offered "For sale only," including individual units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "For sale only."

For rent. Vacant year-round units offered "For rent," and vacant units offered either for rent or for sale.

Held for occasional use. This category consists of vacant year-round units which are held for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year. Shared ownership or time-sharing condominiums are also classified as "Held for occasional use." Homes reserved by their owners as second homes usually fall in this category, although some second homes may be classified as "seasonal."

Other vacants. This category includes all vacant year-round units which do not fall into any of the classifications specified above. This category includes units held for settlement of an estate, units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner, as well as units rented or sold, awaiting occupancy.

Tenure—A housing unit is "owner occupied" if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit, even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. All other occupied units are classified as "renter occupied," including units rented for cash rent and those occupied without payment of cash rent.

Utilization, Structural, and Plumbing Characteristics

Persons Per Room—"Persons per room" is a derived measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. In this report, the figures shown refer to the number of occupied

housing units having 1.01 or more persons per room. Data are also shown separately for the number of persons in housing units with 1.01 or more persons per room.

Bedrooms—The number of bedrooms in the unit is the count of rooms used mainly for sleeping, even if also used for other purposes. Rooms reserved for sleeping, such as guest rooms, even though used infrequently, are counted as bedrooms. On the other hand, rooms used mainly for other purposes, even though used also for sleeping, such as a living room with a sofa bed, are not considered bedrooms. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Kitchen Facilities—A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range or cookstove, and (3) a mechanical refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Quarters with only portable cooking equipment are not considered as having a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a mechanical refrigerator.

Year Structure Built—Year structure built refers to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For a houseboat or mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer's model year is assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in this report relate to the number of units in structures built during the specified periods and in existence at the time of enumeration.

Units in Structure—A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In the determination of the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, were counted. The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings. Structures containing only one housing unit are further classified as detached or attached. Included in the count of "mobile homes or trailers, etc." are units classified as boats, tents, vans, etc.

Stories in Structure—The count of stories (floors) in structure includes basements or attics if these contain finished rooms for living purposes.

Passenger Elevator—Statistics on elevator in structure are presented for housing units in structures with four or more stories or floors. The category, "No elevator," refers to the number of housing units in structures with four or more stories with no passenger elevator or with only elevator service used for freight.

Lacking Complete Plumbing for Exclusive Use—A housing unit is classified as "lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" when (1) all three specified plumbing facilities (hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower) are present inside the unit, but are also used by another household; (2) some but not all the facilities are present; or (3) none of the three specified plumbing facilities is present. In this report, data on "lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" are shown for renter-occupied housing units. Data are also shown for the number of persons in housing units lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use.

Bathrooms—A complete bathroom is a room with a flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and a wash basin with piped hot and cold water for the exclusive use of the occupants of the housing unit. (Although the instructions on the questionnaire do not specify that a complete bathroom must have hot water, this requirement was applied during the processing of the data in an edit combining the items on complete bathrooms and complete plumbing facilities for the exclusive use of the household.) A half-bathroom has at least a flush toilet *or* a bathtub or shower for exclusive use, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom. The equipment must be inside the unit being enumerated. The category, "No bathroom or only a half bath," consists of units with no bathroom facilities, units with only a half-bathroom, and units with bathroom facilities which are also for the use of the occupants of other housing units.

Source of Water—Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to six or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to six or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving five or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an individual drilled well or an individual dug well. The category, "Some other source," includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Sewage Disposal—Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. Small sewage treatment plants, which in some localities are called neighborhood septic tanks, are also classified as public sewers. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means," includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Equipment and Fuels

Heating Equipment—Housing units use specific types of heating equipment as their primary source of heat. The categories for types used are: (1) a steam or hot water system; (2) a central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms; (3) an electric heat pump; (4) other built-in electric units which are permanently installed in the floors, walls, ceilings, or baseboards, and are a part of the electrical installation of the building; (5) a floor, wall, or pipeless furnace; (6) room heaters with flue or vent that burn gas, oil, or kerosene; (7) nonportable room heaters without flue or vent that burn gas, oil, or kerosene; and (8) fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind that can be picked up and moved. For vacant units which have had the heating equipment removed, the kind of equipment used by the previous occupants is considered to be the heating equipment for the unit.

Air-Conditioning—Air-conditioning is defined as the cooling of air by a refrigeration unit. It does not include evaporative coolers, fans, or blowers which are not connected to a refrigeration unit; however, it does include heat pumps. A central system is an installation which air-conditions a number of rooms. In an apartment building, such a system may cool all apartments in the building, each apartment may have its own central system, or there may be several systems, each providing central air-conditioning for a group of apartments. A system with individual room controls is a central system. A room unit is an individual air-conditioner which is installed in a window or an outside wall and is generally intended to cool one room, although it may sometimes be used to cool more than one room.

Vehicles Available—Data for this item refer to the number of households with vehicles available at home for the use of the members of the household. Included in this item are passenger cars, pickup trucks, small panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less, as well as station wagons, company cars, and taxicabs kept at home for the use of household members. Cars rented or leased for one month or more; police and government cars kept at home; and company vans and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are also included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled cars; immobile cars used as a source of power for some piece of machinery; and vans and trucks kept at home but used only for business purposes are excluded. The statistics do not reflect the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Telephone in Housing Unit—A unit is classified as having a telephone if there is a telephone in the living quarters. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Fuels Used for House Heating, Water Heating, and Cooking—"Utility gas" is gas piped through underground pipes from a central system that serves the neighborhood. "Bottled, tank, or LP gas" is stored in tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty. "Fuel oil, kerosene, etc." includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids. For data on house heating fuel, the category "Other fuel" includes any other fuel such as purchased steam, coal dust, briquettes made of pitch and sawdust, waste materials such as corncobs, etc. For data on water heating fuel, the category "Other" also includes coal or coke, and wood. For data on cooking fuel, the category "Other" includes fuel oil, kerosene, coal or coke, wood, as well as coal dust, briquettes, etc.

Financial Characteristics

Value—Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot) would sell for, if it were for sale. Value data are presented for "specified owner-occupied" housing units, which are limited to owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. Mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, or vans occupied as a usual residence, and owner-occupied noncondominium units in multifamily buildings are excluded from the value tabulations. Value was collected for condominium housing units, but such units are excluded from the table showing value in this report.

Medians for value are rounded to the nearest hundred dollar. If the median falls in the category "Less than $10,000," it is shown as "$10,000–." If the median falls in the category "$200,000 or more," it is shown as "$200,000+."

Mortgage Status and Selected Monthly Owner Costs—The data are presented for "specified owner-occupied" housing units. These "specified" housing units include only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominium housing units, mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, or vans occupied as a usual residence as well as owner-occupied noncondominium units in multifamily buildings. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, or similar debts on the property; real estate taxes; fire and hazard insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.).

In this report, separate distributions and medians for selected monthly owner costs are shown for specified owner-occupied housing units "With a mortgage" and for specified owner-occupied housing units "Not mortgaged." Medians for selected monthly owner costs are rounded to the nearest dollar.

Contract Rent—Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. The statistics on rent are tabulated for "specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied housing units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres.

Medians for contract rent are rounded to the nearest dollar. In computing median contract rent, units reported as "no cash rent" are excluded. If the median falls in the category "Less than $50," it is shown as "$50-." If the median falls in the category "$500 or more," it is shown as "$500+."

Gross Rent—The statistics on rent are tabulated for "specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied housing units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres. The computed rent termed "gross rent" is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else) in addition to rent. Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of water and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures in the computation process. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the rent tabulations.

This report presents data on medians for gross rent rounded to the nearest dollar. In computing median gross rent, units reported as "No cash rent" are excluded.

Appendix C.—General Enumeration and Processing Procedures

USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE. . C–1
- Armed Forces. C–1
- Crews of Merchant Vessels C–1
- Persons Away at School C–1
- Persons in Institutions C–1
- Persons Away From Their Residence on Census Day C–1
- Americans Abroad. C–2
- Citizens of Foreign Countries. . . C–2

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES. C–2
PROCESSING PROCEDURES. . . . C–2

USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first U.S. census in 1790, each person enumerated in the 1980 census was counted as an inhabitant of his or her "usual place of residence," which is generally construed to mean the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of residence rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1). Persons without a usual place of residence, however, were counted where they happened to be staying.

Armed Forces

Members of the Armed Forces living on a military installation were counted, as in every previous census, as residents of the area in which the installation was located; members of the Armed Forces not living on a military installation were counted as residents of the area in which they were living. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (i.e., with the Armed Forces personnel or at another location, as the case might be).

Each Navy ship was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport, except for those ships which were deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day. As was done in the 1970 census, naval personnel aboard deployed ships were defined in the 1980 census as part of the overseas population, because deployment to the 6th or 7th Fleet implies a long-term overseas assignment.

In homeports with fewer than 1,000 naval personnel assigned to ships, the crews were counted aboard the ship. In homeports with 1,000 or more naval personnel assigned to ships, the naval personnel who indicated that they had a usual residence within 50 miles of the homeport of their ship were attributed to that residence.

When a homeport designated by the Navy was contained in more than one municipality, ships homeported and berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Other ships attributed by the Navy to that homeport, but which were not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day, were allocated to the municipality named on the Navy's homeport list.

Crews of Merchant Vessels

Shipboard Census Reports were mailed to crews of merchant vessels through the ships' respective owner-operators based on lists of U.S. flag merchant vessels obtained from the Maritime Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

If the ship was berthed in a U.S. port on Census Day, the crew was enumerated as of that port. If the ship was not berthed in a U.S. port but was inside the territorial waters of the United States, the crew was enumerated as of (a) the port of destination if that port was inside the United States or (b) the homeport of the ship if its port of destination was outside the United States. Crews of U.S. flag vessels which were outside U.S. territorial waters on Census Day and crews of vessels flying a foreign flag were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

Persons Away at School

College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since 1950. However, children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions

Inmates of institutions, who ordinarily live there for considerable periods of time, were counted as residents of the area where the institution was located. Patients in short-term wards (general, maternity, etc.) of hospitals were counted at their usual place of residence; if they had no usual place of residence, they were counted at the hospital.

Persons Away From Their Residence on Census Day

Persons in hotels, motels, etc., on the night of March 31, 1980, were requested to fill out a census form for assignment of their census information back to their homes if they indicated that no one was at home to report them in the census. A similar approach was used for persons visiting in private residences, as well as for Americans who left the United States during March 1980 via major intercontinental air or ship carriers for temporary travel abroad. In addition, information on persons away from their usual place of residence was obtained from other members of their families, resident managers, neighbors, etc. If an entire household was expected to be

away during the whole period of the enumeration, information on that household was obtained from neighbors. A matching process was used to eliminate duplicate reports for persons who reported for themselves while away from their usual residence and who were also reported at this usual residence by someone else.

A special enumeration was conducted in such facilities as missions, flophouses, jails, detention centers, etc., on the night of April 6, 1980, and persons enumerated therein were counted as residents of the area in which the establishment was located.

Americans Abroad

Americans who were overseas for an extended period (in the Armed Forces, working at civilian jobs, studying in foreign universities, etc.) were not included in the population of any State or the District of Columbia. On the other hand, Americans who were temporarily abroad on vacations, business trips, and the like were counted at their usual residence in the United States.

Citizens of Foreign Countries

Citizens of foreign countries having their usual residence (legally or illegally) in the United States on Census Day, including those working here (but not living at an embassy, ministry, legation, chancellery, or consulate) and those attending school (but not living at an embassy, etc.), were included in the enumeration, as were members of their families living with them. However, citizens of foreign countries temporarily visiting or traveling in the United States or living on the premises of an embassy, etc., were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. A census questionnaire was delivered by postal carriers to every housing unit several days before Census Day, April 1, 1980. This questionnaire included explanatory information and was accompanied by an instruction guide. Spanish-language versions of the questionnaire and instruction guide were available on request. The questionnaire was also available in narrative translation in 32 languages.

In most areas of the United States, altogether containing about 95 percent of the population, the householder was requested to fill out and mail back the questionnaire on Census Day. Approximately 83 percent of these households returned their forms by mail. Households that did not mail back a form and vacant housing units were visited by an enumerator. Households that returned a form with incomplete or inconsistent information that exceeded a specified tolerance were contacted by telephone or, if necessary, by a personal visit, to obtain the missing information.

In the remaining (mostly sparsely settled) area of the country, which contained about 5 percent of the population, the householder was requested to fill out the questionnaire and hold it until visited by an enumerator. Incomplete and unfilled forms were completed by interview during the enumerator's visit. Vacant units were enumerated by a personal visit and observation.

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire: a short-form questionnaire containing a limited number of basic population and housing questions or a long-form questionnaire containing these basic questions as well as a number of additional questions. A sampling procedure was used to determine those units which were to receive the long-form questionnaire. Two sampling rates were employed. For most of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long form or sample questionnaire; in counties, incorporated places and minor civil divisions estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire to enhance the reliability of sample data in small areas.

Special questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters such as colleges and universities, hospitals, prisons, military installations, and ships. These forms contained the population questions but did not include any housing questions. In addition to the regular census questionnaires, the Supplementary Questionnaire for American Indians was used in conjunction with the short form on Federal and State reservations and in the historic areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) for households that had at least one American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut household member.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

The 1980 census questionnaires were processed in a manner similar to that for the 1970 and 1960 censuses. They were designed to be processed electronically by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computer (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied by the respondent or obtained by the enumerator was indicated by marking the answers in predesignated positions that would be "read" by FOSDIC from a microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred onto computer tape with no intervening manual processing. The computer tape did not include information on individual names and addresses.

The data processing was performed in two stages. For 100-percent data, all short forms, and pages 2 and 3 of the long forms (which have the same questions as the short form), were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred onto computer tape for tabulation. For the sample data, the long form (or sample) questionnaires were processed through manual coding operations since some questions required the respondent to provide write-in entries which could not be read by FOSDIC. Census Bureau coders assigned alphabetical or numerical codes to the write-in answers in FOSDIC readable code boxes on each questionnaire. After all coding was completed, the long forms were microfilmed, and the film was "read" by FOSDIC and transferred onto computer tape.

The tape containing the information from the questionnaires was processed on the Census Bureau's computers through a number of editing and tabulation steps. Among the products of this operation were computer tapes from which the tables in this report (and most others in the 1980 census publications) were prepared on phototypesetting equipment at the Government Printing Office.

A more detailed description of the data collection and processing procedures can be obtained from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing, *Users' Guide,* PHC80-R1.

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

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INTRODUCTION

The data presented in tables 1 and 2 of this publication are based upon complete-count data and the data tabulated in tables 3 through 11 are based on the 1980 census sample. The data in tables 3 through 11 are estimates of the actual figures that would have resulted from a complete count. Estimates can be expected to vary from the complete-count result, because they are subject to two basic types of error—sampling and nonsampling. The sampling error in the data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. The nonsampling error is the result of all other errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Nonsampling error, therefore, affects both the complete-count data in tables 1 and 2 and the sample data in tables 3 through 11. A more detailed discussion of both sampling and nonsampling error and a description of the estimation procedure are given in this appendix.

SAMPLE DESIGN

While every person and housing unit in the United States was enumerated on a questionnaire that requested certain basic demographic information (e.g., age, race, relationship), a sample of persons and housing units was enumerated on a questionnaire that requested additional information. The basic sampling unit for the 1980 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Two sampling rates were employed. In incorporated places and minor civil divisions estimated to have fewer than 2,500 persons (based on pre-census estimates), one-half of all housing units and persons in group quarters were to be included in the sample. In all other places, one-sixth of the housing units or persons in group quarters were sampled. The purpose of this scheme was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small places. When both sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately 19 percent of the Nation's housing units were included in the census sample.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. In about 95 percent of the country, the census was taken by the mailout/mailback procedure. For these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list which was updated and corrected by Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and every sixth unit (for 1-in-6 areas) or every second unit (for 1-in-2 areas) was designated as a sample unit by computer. Both of these lists were also corrected by the Post Office.

In non-mailout/mailback areas, a blank listing book with designated sample lines (every sixth or every second line) was prepared for the enumerator. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed the area and listed all housing units in the listing book in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit which was listed on a designated sample line, were collected.

In both types of data collection procedure areas, an enumerator was responsible for a small geographic area known as an enumeration district, or ED. An ED usually represented the average workload area for one enumerator.

In order to reduce the cost of processing, a scheme was designed, while the sample questionnaires were being processed, to select a sample of questionnaires on which the place of work and migration data items would be coded. The sample questionnaires were processed by work units consisting of 1980 census ED's. In work units (ED's) where the place of work and migration data items had not yet been coded, every other sample questionnaire within the work unit was selected for these coding operations. In work units where the place of work and migration data items already had been coded, all sample questionnaires were included in the tabulation.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since the data in tables 3 through 11 in this publication are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from complete-count figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The estimates in tables 3 through 11 would also differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of

a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. The method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this report is given below.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and complete-count data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during each of the many extensive and complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A more detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Errors" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one direction will make both sample and complete-count data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to underreport their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will be skewed toward the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through D in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this report. In order to perform this calculation, it is necessary to know the unadjusted standard error for the characteristic, given in table A or B, that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, families or housing units) and estimation technique; the adjustment factor for the particular characteristic estimated, given in table C; and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in sample given in table D. The adjustment factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1980 census.

To calculate the approximate standard error of an estimate, follow the steps given below:

a. Obtain the unadjusted standard error from table A or B (or from the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively;

b. Find the geographic area or congressional district with which you are working in table D and obtain the person or housing unit "percent in sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent in sample" figure for person and family characteristics and the housing unit figure for housing unit characteristics.

c. Use table C to obtain the factor for the characteristic (e.g., labor force status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent in sample with which you are working. Multiply the unadjusted standard error by this factor. If the estimate is a cross-tabulation of more than one characteristic, use the largest factor.

As is evident from the formulas below tables A and B, the unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. These estimated totals and percentages are, nevertheless, still subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate.

For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the *unadjusted* standard errors in table B that appear in the "2" or "98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use an *unadjusted* standard error of 16.

Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to differences between two sample estimates. In order to estimate the standard error of a difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

a. For the difference between a sample estimate and a complete-count value, use the standard error of the sample estimate.

b. For the difference between (or sum of) two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors Se_x and Se_y of estimates x and y:

$$Se_{(x+y)} = Se_{(x-y)} = \sqrt{(Se_x)^2 + (Se_y)^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or between a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1980 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this publication.

c. For the difference between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest.

Means—The standard error of a mean depends upon the variability of the distribution on which the mean is based, the size of the sample, the sample design (for example, the use of households as a sampling unit), and the estimation procedure used.

An approximation to the standard error of the mean may be obtained as follows: compute the variance of the distribution on which the mean is based; multiply this value by five and divide the product by the total count of units in the distribution; obtain the square root

of this quotient and multiply the result by the adjustment factor from table C that is appropriate for the characteristic on which the mean is based.

Medians—For the standard error of a median of a characteristic it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as N/2). Treat N/2 as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above using tables A, C, and D. Compute the desired confidence interval about N/2. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about N/2. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, cumulate frequencies starting from the highest value of the characteristic until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about N/2. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1980 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

(1) Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples; and

(2) Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability or confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the complete-count value).

Confidence intervals may also be constructed for the difference between two sample figures. This is done by computing the difference between these figures, obtaining the standard error of the difference (using the formula given earlier) and then forming a confidence interval for this estimated difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this report do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data.

The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68 or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this publication based on the estimated standard errors.

For more information on confidence intervals and nonsampling error see any standard sampling theory text.

Use of Tables To Compute Standard Errors

See appendix D of PHC80-3, *Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas* or PC80-1-C, *General Social and Economic Characteristics,* for examples showing the computation of standard errors and the formation of confidence intervals.

ESTIMATION PROCEDURES

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure which resulted in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units in the tabulation area which possessed the characteristic. Estimates of family characteristics were based on the weights assigned to the family members designated as householders. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value five, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with a weight of five. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights which vary from person to person or housing unit to housing unit.

The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas were generally formed of adjoining portions of geography, which closely agreed with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas were never allowed to cross state or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count of less than 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in three stages. For persons the first stage employed 17 household type groups. The second stage used two groups: householders and non-house-

holders. The third stage could potentially use 160 age-sex-race-Spanish origin groups. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

Stage I—Type of Household

Group	*Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18.*
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18.
6-10	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
17	*Persons in Group Quarters*

Stage II—Householder/Nonhouseholder

Group	
1	Householder
2	Non-householder (including persons in group quarters)

Stage III—Age/Sex/Race/Spanish Origin

Group	
	White Race
	Persons of Spanish Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years of age
2	5 to 14 years of age
3	15 to 19 years of age
4	20 to 24 years of age
5	25 to 34 years of age
6	35 to 44 years of age
7	45 to 64 years of age
8	65 years of age or older
	Female
9-16	Same age categories as groups 1 to 8
	Persons Not of Spanish Origin
17-32	Same age and sex categories as groups 1 to 16
	Black Race
33-64	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
	Asian, Pacific Islander Race
65-96	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
	Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race
97-128	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
129-160	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign each sample person record an initial weight. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in estimation procedure was to combine, if necessary, the groups in each of the three stages prior to the repeated ratio estimation in order to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For the first and second stages, any group that did not meet certain criteria concerning the unweighted sample count or the ratio of the complete count to the initially weighted sample count was combined or collapsed with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the third stage, the "other" race category was collapsed with the "White" race category before the above collapsing criteria as well as an additional criterion concerning the number of complete-count persons in each category were applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent three stages of ratio adjustment which used the groups listed above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight. In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Finally, the stage II weights were adjusted at stage III by the ratio of the complete census count and the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. The three stages of adjustment were performed twice (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage III were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight for the persons in a particular group was 7.2, then one-fifth of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8 and the remaining four-fifths received a weight of 7.

Separate weights were derived for tabulating the place of work and migration data items. The weights were obtained by adjusting the weight derived above for persons on questionnaires selected for coding by the reciprocal of the ED coding rate and a ratio adjustment to ensure that the sum of the weights and the complete count total population figure would agree.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons. The major difference was that the occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in two stages and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in one stage. The first stage for occupied housing units employed 16 household type categories and the second stage could potentially use 190 tenure-race-Spanish origin- value/rent groups. For vacant housing units three groups were utilized. The stages for the ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

Stage I—Type of Household

Group	
	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit

4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit

Stage II—Tenure/Race and Origin of Householder/Value or Rent

Group	
	Owner
	White Race (householder)
	Persons of Spanish Origin (householder)
	Value of House
1	$ 0 – $ 9,999
2	$ 10,000 – $ 19,999
3	$ 20,000 – $ 24,999
4	$ 25,000 – $ 49,999
5	$ 50,000 – $ 99,999
6	$100,000 – $149,999
7	$150,000 +
8	Other Owners
	Persons Not of Spanish Origin
9-16	Same value categories as groups 1 to 8
	Black Race
17-32	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
	Asian, Pacific Islander Race
33-48	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
	Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race
49-64	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
65-80	Same Value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
	Renter
	White Race (persons of Spanish origin)
	Rent Categories
81	$ 1 – $ 59
82	$ 60 – $ 99
83	$100 – $149
84	$150 – $199
85	$200 – $249
86	$250 – $299
87	$300 – $399
88	$400 – $499
89	$500 +
90	Other Renter
91	No Cash Rent
	Persons Not of Spanish Origin
92-102	Same rent categories as groups 81 to 91
	Black Race
103-124	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
	Asian, Pacific Islander Race
125-146	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
	Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race
147-168	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
	Other Race (includes those not listed above)
169-190	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102

VACANT HOUSING UNITS

Group	
1	*Vacant for Rent*
2	*Vacant for Sale*
3	*Other Vacant*

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial (unadjusted) weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete-count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

CONTROL OF NONSAMPLING ERROR

As mentioned above, nonsampling error is present in both sample and complete-count data. If left unchecked, this error could introduce serious bias into the data, the variability of which could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the 1980 census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. The primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error are described below. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions were actually carried out during the census. To the extent possible, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be entirely missed by the census. This undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data. Several extensive programs were developed to focus on this important problem.

- The Postal Service reviewed mailing lists and reported housing unit addresses which were missing, undeliverable, or duplicated in the listings.
- The purchased commercial mailing list was updated and corrected by a complete field review of the list of housing units during a precanvass operation.
- A record check was performed to reduce the undercoverage of individual persons in selected areas. Independent lists of persons, such as driver's license holders, were matched with the household rosters in the census listings. Persons not matched to the census rosters were followed up and added to the census counts if they were found to have been missed.
- A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent was utilized to further reduce the undercoverage of persons.

More extensive discussions of programs developed to reduce undercoverage will be published as the analyses of those programs are completed.

Respondent and Enumeration Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error by offering incorrect or incomplete information. To reduce this source of error, questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency and followed up as necessary. For example, if labor force items were incomplete for a person 15 years or older, long-form field edit procedures would recognize the situation and a followup attempt to obtain the information would be made.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was carefully monitored. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages which included experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse was reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases of processing the census represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed, and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any allocation procedure using respondent data may not completely reflect this difference either at the element level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was substantially reduced during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics of the nonrespondents remaining after this operation were allocated by computer using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics. The allocation procedure is described in more detail below.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of statistics that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, certain unacceptable entries were edited.

In the field, questionnaires were reviewed for omissions and certain inconsistencies by a census clerk or an enumerator and, if necessary, a followup was made to obtain missing information. In addition, a similar review of questionnaires was done in the central processing offices. As a rule, however, editing was performed by hand only when it could not be done effectively by machine.

As one of the first steps in editing, the configuration of marks on the questionnaire column was scanned electronically to determine whether it contained information for a person or merely spurious marks. If the column contained entries for at least two of the basic characteristics (relationship, sex, race, age, marital status, Spanish origin), the inference was made that the marks represented a person. In cases in which two or more basic characteristics were available for only a portion of the people in the unit, other information on the questionnaire provided by an enumerator was used to determine the total number of persons. Names were not used as criterion of the presence of a person because the electronic scanning did not distinguish any entry in the name space.

If any characteristics for a person were still missing when the questionnaires reached the central processing offices, they were supplied by allocation. Allocations, or assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries, were needed most often when an entry for a given item was lacking or when the information reported for a person on that item was inconsistent with other information for the person. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person that was consistent with entries for other persons with similar characteristics. Thus, a person who was reported as a 20-year-old son of the householder, but for whom marital status was not reported, was assigned the same marital status as that of the last son processed in the same age group. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries, it is believed, enhances the usefulness of the data.

The editing process also includes another type of correction; namely, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person. When there was indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for all or most of the people, although persons were known to be present, a previously processed household was selected as a substitute and the full set of characteristics for each substitute person was duplicated. These duplications fall into two classes: (1) "persons substituted for mechanical failure," e.g., when the questionnaire page on which persons were listed was not properly microfilmed, and (2) "persons substituted for noninterview," e.g., when a housing unit was indicated as occupied but the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire.

Specific tolerances were established for the number of computer allocations and substitutions that would be permitted. If the number of corrections was beyond tolerance, the questionnaires in which the errors occurred were clerically reviewed. If it was found that the errors resulted from damaged questionnaires, from improper microfilming, from faulty reading by FOSDIC of undamaged questionnaires, or from other types of machine failure, the questionnaires were reprocessed.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Errors for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total 1/	Size of publication area 2/													
	500	1 000	2 500	5 000	10 000	25 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000	1 000 000	5 000 000	10 000 000	25 000 000
50.....	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100.....	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250.....	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500.....	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1 000.....	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2 500.....	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5 000.....	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1 000 000....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5 000 000....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10 000 000...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

1/ For estimated totals larger than 10 000 000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se\ (\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\ (1-\frac{\hat{Y}}{N})}$$

N = Size of area

$\hat{Y}$ = Estimate of characteristic total

2/ The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentages

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage 1/												
	500	750	1 000	1 500	2 500	5 000	7 500	10 000	25 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000
2 or 98.....	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95.....	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90.....	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85.....	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80.....	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75.....	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70.....	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65.....	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50.....	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

1/ For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se\ (\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\ \hat{p}(100-\hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

$\hat{p}$ = Estimated percentage

Table C. **Standard Error Adjustment Factors**

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 19 Percent	19 to 33 Percent	More than 33 Percent
POPULATION			
Urban and rural	1.0	1.0	0.7
Age, sex, race, and Spanish origin	1.2	1.2	0.6
Household or family type	1.1	1.1	0.6
Household relationship	1.2	1.2	0.5
Household size	1.1	1.1	0.6
Marital status	1.0	1.0	0.5
Language usage and ability to speak English	1.5	1.5	0.6
Ancestry	1.6	1.6	0.8
Type of group quarters	0.7	0.7	0.4
Nativity and place of birth	2.1	2.1	0.9
Residence in 1975	3.6	3.6	1.9
Means of transportation to work	1.2	1.2	0.6
School enrollment	1.3	1.3	0.6
Years of school completed	1.2	1.2	0.6
Veteran status	1.0	1.0	0.5
Work and public transportation disability	1.1	1.1	0.6
Labor force status	1.1	1.1	0.5
Hours worked per week and weeks worked in 1979	1.0	1.0	0.5
Unemployed in 1979	1.1	1.1	0.6
Industry and occupation	1.1	1.1	0.6
Class of worker	1.3	1.3	0.6
Household income	1.1	1.1	0.5
Income type	1.1	1.1	0.5
Family income	1.1	1.1	0.5
Unrelated individual income	1.1	1.1	0.5
Workers in family	1.2	1.2	0.5
Poverty status: Family	1.1	1.1	0.7
Poverty status: Persons	1.8	1.8	1.0
Poverty status: Unrelated individuals	1.1	1.1	0.6
HOUSING			
Vacancy status	1.1	1.1	0.4
Tenure	1.1	1.1	0.4
Units in structure	1.1	1.1	0.6
Stories in structure	0.9	0.9	0.5
Passenger elevator	0.9	0.9	0.5
Source of water	1.0	1.0	0.5
Sewage disposal	1.1	1.1	0.7
Year structure built	1.1	1.1	0.6
Year householder moved into unit	1.1	1.1	0.5
Heating equipment and fuel	1.1	1.1	0.7
Kitchen facilities	1.0	1.0	0.7
Number of bedrooms or bathrooms	1.2	1.2	0.5
Telephone in housing unit	1.1	1.1	0.5
Air conditioning	1.1	1.1	0.7
Vehicles available	1.1	1.1	0.6
Gross rent	1.1	1.1	0.6
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.1	1.1	0.5

Table D. **Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1980**

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Congressional Districts	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
The State	947 154	15.7	372 672	15.6
District 1	474 429	15.5	184 961	15.4
District 2	472 725	15.9	187 711	15.9

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 1 THROUGH 10

1. List in question 1 (on page 1), the names of all the people who usually live here. Then turn to pages 2 and 3 where there are columns to list up to seven persons. In the first column print the name of one of the household members in whose name this home is owned or rented. If no household member owns or rents the living quarters, list in the first column any adult household member who is not a roomer, boarder, or paid employee. Print the names of the other household members, if any, in the columns which follow, using question 1 as a checklist.

2. Fill a circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

   A stepchild or legally adopted child of the person in column 1 should be marked **Son/daughter**. Foster children or wards living in the household should be marked **Roomer, boarder**.

3. Be sure to fill a circle for the sex of each person.

4. Fill the circle for the category with which the person most closely identifies. If you fill the **Indian (American)** or **Other** circle, be sure to print the name of the specific Indian tribe or specific group.

5. Enter age at last birthday in the space provided (enter "0" for babies less than one year old). Also enter month and year of birth, *and* fill the appropriate circles. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the example on pages 4 and 5. If age or month or year of birth is not known, give your best estimate.

6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.

7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent if the person *identifies* his or her ancestry with one of the listed groups, that is, Mexican, Puerto Rican, etc. Origin or descent (ancestry) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born.

8. Do not count enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. A *public* school is any school or college which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government.

9. Fill only one circle. Mark the highest grade *ever* attended even if the person did not finish it. If the person is still in school, mark the grade in which now enrolled. Schooling received in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent grade or year in the regular American school system. If uncertain whether a Head Start program is for nursery school or kindergarten, mark the circle for **Nursery school**.

   If the person skipped or repeated grades, mark the highest grade ever attended regardless of how long it took to get there. Persons who did not attend any college but who completed high school by finishing the 12th grade or by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, should fill the circle for the 12th grade.

10. Mark **Finished this grade (or year)** only if the person finished the *entire* grade or year marked in question 9 or if the highest grade was completed by passing a high school equivalency test.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H4 THROUGH H12

H4. Mark only one circle. *This address* means the house or building number where your living quarters are located.

H5. Mark the second circle only if you *must* go through someone else's living quarters to get to your own.

H6. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time.

Mark **Yes, but also used by another household** if someone else who lives in the same building, but is not a member of your household, also uses the facilities. Mark this circle also if the occupants of living quarters now vacant would also use the facilities in your living quarters.

H7. Count only whole rooms used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, or unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other space used for storage.

H8. Mark **Owned or being bought** if the living quarters are owned outright or are mortgaged. Also mark **Owned or being bought** if the living quarters are owned but the land is rented.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid. Rent may be paid by persons who are not members of your household.

Occupied without payment of cash rent includes, for example, a parsonage, military housing, a house or apartment provided free of rent by the owner, or a house or apartment occupied by a janitor or caretaker in exchange for services.

H9. A *condominium* is housing in which the apartments or houses in a development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. The person owning a condominium very likely has a mortgage on the particular unit.

H10b. A *commercial establishment* is easily recognized from the outside, for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A *medical office* is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H11. Include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the

land. If this is a condominium unit, enter the estimeted value for your living quarters end your shere of the common elements.

H12. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent is unpeid or paid by someone else.

If rent is not paid by the month, chenge the rent to e monthly amount; end then fill the appropriete circle in question H12.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:
By the day	30
By the week	4
Every other week	2

If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
4 times a year	3
2 times a year	6
Once a year	12

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H13 THROUGH H20

H13. Mark only one circle.

Detached meens there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* meens thet the house is joined to another house or building by at least one well which goes from ground to roof.

Mark **A one-family house detached from any other house** when a mobile home or trailer has had one or more rooms added or built onto it; a porch or shed is not considered e room.

Count all occupied and vacant living quarters in the house or building, but not stores or office space.

H14a. Do not count unfinished basements or unfinished ettics. However, a basement or attic with finished room(s) for living purposes should be counted as a story.

H15a. A *city or suburban* lot is usually located in a city, a community, or any built-up area outside a city or community, end is not larger than the house and yard. All living quarters in apertment buildings, including garden-type apartments in the city or suburbs, are considered on a city or suburban lot.

A *place* is a farm, ranch, or any other property, other than a city or suburban lot, on which this *residence* is located.

H16. If a well provides water for six or more houses or apartments, merk **A public system.** If a well provides water for five or fewer houses or apartments, mark one of the categories for *individual well.*

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. *Dug wells* are generally hand dug and are wider.

H17. A *public sewer* is operated by a government body or a private organization. A *septic tank or cesspool* is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H19. The term *person in column 1* refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house is owned or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into *this* house or apartment.

H20. This question refers to the type of *heating equipment* and not to the fuel used.

An *electric heat pump* is sometimes known as a reverse cycle system. It may be centrally installed with ducts to the rooms or individual heat pumps in the rooms.

A *floor, well, or pipeless furnace* delivers werm eir to the room right above the furnace or to the room(s) on one or both sides of the wall in which the furnace is instelled end does not have ducts leading to other rooms.

Any heater that you plug into an electric outlet should be counted as a *portable room heater.*

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H21 THROUGH H32

H21. *Gas from underground pipes* is piped in from a central system such as one operated by a public utility company or e municipal government. *Bottled, tank, or LP gas* is stored in tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty. *Other fuel* includes any fuel not separately listed, for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H22. If your living quarters are rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H12. If already included in rent, fill the appropriate circle.

The amounts to be reported should be for the past 12 months, that is, for electricity and ges, the monthly *average* for the pest 12 months; for water and other fuels, the *total* emount for the past 12 months.

Estimate as closely as possible when exect costs are not known.

Report amounts even if your bills ere unpeid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used elso by enother apartment or a business establishment, estimate the emounts for your own living quarters. If gas and electricity ere billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket ({) the two utilities.

H23. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do *not* have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cook stove.

H26. Answer Yes *only* if the telephone is located *in* your living quarters.

H27. Count only equipment used to cool the air by means of a refrigeration unit.

H28– H29. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks that are regularly kept at home and used by household members. Do *not* count cars or trucks permenently out of working order.

H30– H32. *Do not answer these questions if you live in a cooperative, regardless of the number of units in the structure.*

H30. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions even if they are included in mortgage payment, not paid yet, paid by someone else, or are delinquent.

H31. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis and enter the yearly amount, even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H32a. The word "mortgage" is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans which are secured by real estate.

b. A second or junior mortgege is elso secured by reel estete but has been mede by the homeowner in eddition to the first mortgege.

c. Enter e monthly emount even if it is unpaid or peid by someone else. If the emount is peid on some other periodic besis, see instructions for H12 to chenge it to e monthly emount.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 11 THROUGH 14

11. *For persons born in the United States:*
Print the name of the State in which this person's mother was living when this person was born. For persons born in e hospitel, do not give the State in which the hospitel was located unless the hospital and the mother's home were in the same State or the locetion of the mother's home is not known. For example, if a person was born in a hospital in Washington, D.C., but the mother's home wes in Virginia at the time of the person's birth, enter "Virginia."

For persons born outside the United States:
Print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., where the person was born. Use international boundaries as now recognized by the United States. Specify whether Northern Ireland or Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; England, Scotland or Wales (*not* Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular island in the Caribbean, *not*, for example, West Indies.

12. This question is only for persons born in a foreign country. Fill the Yes, a **naturalized citizen** circle only if the person has *completed* the naturalization process and is now a citizen.

If the person has entered the U.S. more than once, fill the circle for the year he or she came to stay permanently.

13a. Mark **No, only speaks English** if the person always speaks English *at home*; then skip to question 14.

Mark Yes if the person speaks a language other than English *at home*. Do *not* mark Yes for a language spoken only at school nr if speaking ability is limited to a few expressions or slang.

b. Print the non-English language spoken *at home*. If this person speaks two or more non-English languages *at home* and cannot determine which is spoken most often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

c. Fill the circle that best describes the person's *ability* to speak English.

(1) The circle **Very well** should be filled for persons who have no difficulty speaking English.

(2) The circle **Well** should be filled for persons who have only minor problems which do not seriously limit their ability to speak English.

(3) The circle **Not well** should be filled for persons who are seriously limited in their ability to speak English.

(4) The circle **Not** at all should be filled for persons who do not speak English at all.

14. Print the ancestry group with which the person *identifies*. Ancestry (or origin or descent) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons who are of more than one origin and who cannot identify with a single group should print their multiple ancestry (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific; for exemple, if encestry is "Indian," specify whether Americen Indien, Asien Indian, or West Indien. Distinguish Cepe Verdean from Portuguese, and French Canedien from Canedien.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's encestry.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 15 THROUGH 20

15a. Merk **Yes, this house** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1975, but moved away and came beck between then end now. Mark **No, different house** if this person lived in the seme building but in a different apertment (or in the same mobile home or treiler but on a different trailer site).

b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1975, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1) If the person was living in the United States on April 1, 1975, print the name of the State. If the person did *not* live in the United States on April 1, 1975, print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.

Part (2) If in Louisiana, print the parish name. If in Alaska, print the borough name. If in New York City — print the borough name if the county name is not known. If an independent city, leave blank.

Part (3) If in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island or Vermont, print the name of the town rather than the name of the village or city, unless the name of the town is unknown.

Part (4) Mark Yes if you know that the location is *now* inside the limits of a city, town, village or other incorporated place, even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1975.

17a. Mark Yes only if this person was on *active* duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard. Mark **No** if the person was in the National Guard or the reserves.

b. Mark **Yes** if the person was attending a college or university either full or part time and was enrolled for credit toward a degree. Mark **No** if the person was taking only non-credit courses or was attending a vocational or trade school, such as secretarial school.

c. Mark **Yes, full time** if the person worked full time (35 hours or more per week). Mark **Yes,** pert time if the person worked part time (less than 35 hours per week). Mark **No** if the person only did unpaid volunteer work, housework or yard work at own home, or if the only work done was as a resident of an institution.

18a. Mark **Yes** if this person was ever on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, even if the time served was short. For persons in the National Guard or military reserve units, mark Yes *only* if the person was ever called to active duty; mark **No** if the only service was active duty for training.

b. If this person served during more than one period, fill all circles which apply, even if service was for a short time.

19. The term "health condition" refers to any physical or mental problem which has lasted for 6 *or more* months. A serious problem with seeing, hearing, or speech should be considered a health condition. Pregnancy or a temporary health problem such as a broken bone that is expected to heal normally should *not* be considered a health condition.

20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with her.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 21 THROUGH 26

21. If the exact date of marriage is not known, give your best estimate.

22a. Mark Yes if the person worked, either full or part time, on any day of last week (Sunday through Saturday).

Count as work:

Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).

Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.

Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.

Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.

Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work:

Housework or yard work at home.

Unpaid volunteer work.

Work done as a resident of an institution.

b. Give the *actual* number of hours worked at *all jobs last week*, even if that was more or fewer hours than usually worked.

23. If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the words "various locations" for 23a, and give as much information as possible in the remainder of 23 to identify the area in which he or she worked *most* last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), give the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked.

If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 23e and leave the other parts of 23 blank.

24a. Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, etc.

b. Mark **Worked at home** for a person who works on a farm where he or she lives, or in an office or shop in the person's home.

c. If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a non-work destination, mark **Drive alone.**

d. Do not include riders who rode to school or some other non-work destination.

25. If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-to-day basis when work is available, mark **No.**

26a. Mark Yes if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last *four* weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.

b. Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days

Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 27 THROUGH 29

27. Look at the instructions for 22a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm *and* (3) never served in the Armed Forces.

28a. If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that has no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his or her own business, print "self-employed."

b. Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a does. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity *at the place where the person works.* Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.

Some examples of what is needed to make an answer acceptable are shown on the census form and here.

Unacceptable	Acceptable
Furniture company	Metal furniture manufacturing
Grocery store	Wholesale grocery store
Oil company	Retail gas station
Ranch	Cattle ranch

c. Mark **Manufacturing** if the factory, plant, mill, etc., mostly makes things, even if it also sells them.

Mark **Wholesale trade** if the business mostly sells things to stores or other companies.

Mark **Retail trade** if the business mostly sells things (not services) to individuals.

Mark **Other** if the main activity of the employer is not making or selling things. Some examples of **Other** are farming, construction, and services such as those provided by hotels, dry cleaners, repair shops, schools, and banks.

29a. Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person does. If the person is a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.

Some examples of what is needed to make an answer acceptable are shown on the census form and here.

Unacceptable	Acceptable
Clerk	Production clerk
Helper	Carpenter's helper
Mechanic	Auto engine mechanic
Nurse	Registered nurse

b. Print the most important things that the person does on the job. Some examples are shown on the census form.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 30 THROUGH 33

30. If the person was an employee of a *private* nonprofit organization, such as a church, fill the first circle.

Mark Local government employee for a teacher working in an elementary or secondary public school.

31a. Look at the instructions for question 22a to see what to count as work.

b. Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.

c. If the hours worked each week varied considerably, give the best estimate of the hours usually worked most weeks.

d. Count every week in which the person did not work at all, but spent any time looking for work or on layoff from a job. *Looking for work* means trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice; *layoff* includes either temporary or indefinite layoff.

32. Fill the Yes or No circle for each part and enter the appropriate amount. If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and mark No for the other person, unless the other person has additional income of the same type.

a. Include sick leave pay. Do not include reimbursement for business expenses and pay "in kind," (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).

b. Include net earnings (gross earnings minus business expenses) from a nonfarm business. If business lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.

c. Include net earnings (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from a farm. If farm lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.

d. Include interest and dividends credited to the person's account (for example, from savings accounts and stock shares), net royalties, and net income from rental property.

e. Include Social Security or Railroad Retirement payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers and to disabled workers.

f. Include public assistance or welfare payments received from Federal, State, or local agencies. Do not include private welfare payments.

g. Include all other regular payments, such as government employee retirement, union or private pensions and annuities; unemployment benefits; worker's compensation; Armed Forces allotments; private welfare payments; regular contributions from persons not living in the household; etc.

Do not include lump-sum payments received from the sale of property (capital gains), insurance policies, inheritances, etc.

33. If no income was received in 1979, fill the None circle. If total income was a loss, write "Loss" above the amount.

Please fill out this official Census Form and mail it back on Census Day, Tuesday, April 1, 1980

1980 Census of the United States

If the address shown below has the wrong apartment identification, please write the correct apartment number or location here:

DO	A1	A2	A4	A5	A6
				L	

Your answers are confidential

By law (title 13, U.S. Code), census employees are subject to fine and/or imprisonment for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years does your information become available to other government agencies or the public. The same law requires that you answer the questions to the best of your knowledge.

Para personas de habla hispana

(For Spanish-speaking persons):
SI USTED DESEA UN CUESTIONARIO DEL CENSO EN ESPAÑOL llame a la oficina del censo. El número de teléfono se encuentra en el encasillado de la dirección.

O, si prefiere, marque esta casilla ☐ y devuelva el cuestionario por correo en el sobre que se le incluye.

A message from the Director, Bureau of the Census . . .

We must, from time to time, take stock of ourselves as a people if our Nation is to meet successfully the many national and local challenges we face. This is the purpose of the 1980 census.

The essential need for a population census was recognized almost 200 years ago when our Constitution was written. As provided by article I, the first census was conducted in 1790 and one has been taken every 10 years since then.

The law under which the census is taken protects the confidentiality of your answers. For the next 72 years — or until April 1, 2052 — only sworn census workers have access to the individual records, and no one else may see them.

Your answers, when combined with the answers from other people, will provide the statistical figures needed by public and private groups, schools, business and industry, and Federal, State, and local governments across the country. These figures will help all sectors of American society understand how our population and housing are changing. In this way, we can deal more effectively with today's problems and work toward a better future for all of us.

The census is a vitally important national activity. Please do your part by filling out this census form accurately and completely. If you mail it back promptly in the enclosed postage-paid envelope, it will save the expense and inconvenience of a census taker having to visit you.

Thank you for your cooperation.

U S Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Form D-2

Form Approved
O M B No 41-S78006

Please continue →

How to fill out your Census Form

See the filled-out example in the yellow instruction guide. This guide will help with any problems you may have.

If you need more help, call the Census Office. The telephone number of the local office is shown at the bottom of the address box on the front cover.

Use a black pencil to answer the questions. Black pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens.

Fill circles "O" completely, like this. ●

When you write in an answer, print or write clearly.

Make sure that answers are provided for everyone here.

See page 4 of the guide if a roomer or someone else in the household does not want to give you all the information for the form.

Answer the questions on pages 1 through 5, and then starting with pages 6 and 7, fill a pair of pages for each person in the household.

Check your answers. Then write your name, the date, and telephone number on page 20.

Mail back this form on Tuesday, April 1, or as soon afterward as you can. Use the enclosed envelope; no stamp is needed.

Please start by answering Question 1 below.

Question 1

List in Question 1

- Family members living here, including babies still in the hospital
- Relatives living here
- Lodgers or boarders living here
- Other persons living here
- College students who stay here while attending college, even if their parents live elsewhere
- Persons who usually live here but are temporarily away (including children in boarding school below the college level)
- Persons with a home elsewhere but who stay here most of the week while working

Do Not List in Question 1

- Any person away from here in the Armed Forces.
- Any college student who stays somewhere else while attending college.
- Any person who usually stays somewhere else most of the week while working there.
- Any person away from here in an institution such as a home for the aged or mental hospital.
- Any person staying or visiting here who has a usual home elsewhere.

1. What is the name of each person who was living here on Tuesday, April 1, 1980, or who was staying or visiting here and had no other home?

Note

If everyone here is staying only temporarily and has a usual home elsewhere, please mark this box ☐.

Then please:
- answer the questions on pages 2 through 5 only, and
- enter the address of your usual home on page 20.

Please continue →

Page 2 → ALSO ANSWER THE HOUSING QUESTIONS ON PAGE 3

Here are the QUESTIONS ↓	These are the columns for ANSWERS → Please fill one column for each person listed in Question 1.	PERSON in column 1 Last name First name / Middle initial	PERSON in column 2 Last name First name / Middle initial
2. How is this person related to the person in column 1? *Fill one circle.* *If "Other relative" of person in column 1, give exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, niece, grandson, etc.*		*START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.*	If relative of person in column 1: ○ Husband/wife ○ Father/mother ○ Son/daughter ○ Other relative → ○ Brother/sister If not related to person in column 1: ○ Roomer, boarder ○ Other nonrelative → ○ Partner, roommate ○ Paid employee
3. Sex *Fill one circle.*		○ Male ○ Female	○ Male ○ Female
4. Is this person — *Fill one circle.*		○ White ○ Asian Indian ○ Black or Negro ○ Hawaiian ○ Japanese ○ Guamanian ○ Chinese ○ Samoan ○ Filipino ○ Eskimo ○ Korean ○ Aleut ○ Vietnamese ○ Other — *Specify* → ○ Indian (Amer.) *Print tribe* →	○ White ○ Asian Indian ○ Black or Negro ○ Hawaiian ○ Japanese ○ Guamanian ○ Chinese ○ Samoan ○ Filipino ○ Eskimo ○ Korean ○ Aleut ○ Vietnamese ○ Other — *Specify* → ○ Indian (Amer.) *Print tribe* →
5. Age, and month and year of birth *a. Print age at last birthday.* *b. Print month and fill one circle.* *c. Print year in the spaces, and fill one circle below each number.*		a. Age at last birthday: 1 ● c. Year of birth: 1 ● 8 ○ 9 ○ Ø ○ 1 ○ 2 ○ 3 ○ 4 ○ 5 ○ 6 ○ 7 ○ 8 ○ 9 ○ Ø ○ 1 ○ 2 ○ 3 ○ 4 ○ 5 ○ 6 ○ 7 ○ 8 ○ 9 ○ b. Month of birth ○ Jan.—Mar. ○ Apr.—June ○ July—Sept. ○ Oct.—Dec.	a. Age at last birthday: 1 ● c. Year of birth: 1 ● 8 ○ 9 ○ Ø ○ 1 ○ 2 ○ 3 ○ 4 ○ 5 ○ 6 ○ 7 ○ 8 ○ 9 ○ Ø ○ 1 ○ 2 ○ 3 ○ 4 ○ 5 ○ 6 ○ 7 ○ 8 ○ 9 ○ b. Month of birth ○ Jan.—Mar. ○ Apr.—June ○ July—Sept. ○ Oct.—Dec.
6. Marital status *Fill one circle.*		○ Now married ○ Separated ○ Widowed ○ Never married ○ Divorced	○ Now married ○ Separated ○ Widowed ○ Never married ○ Divorced
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent? *Fill one circle.*		○ No (not Spanish/Hispanic) ○ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano ○ Yes, Puerto Rican ○ Yes, Cuban ○ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	○ No (not Spanish/Hispanic) ○ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano ○ Yes, Puerto Rican ○ Yes, Cuban ○ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic
8. Since February 1, 1980, has this person attended regular school or college at any time? *Fill one circle. Count nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree.*		○ No, has not attended since February 1 ○ Yes, public school, public college ○ Yes, private, church-related ○ Yes, private, not church-related	○ No, has not attended since February 1 ○ Yes, public school, public college ○ Yes, private, church-related ○ Yes, private, not church-related
9. What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school this person has ever attended? *Fill one circle.* *If now attending school, mark grade person is in. If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark "12."*		Highest grade attended: ○ Nursery school ○ Kindergarten Elementary through high school *(grade or year)* 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ College *(academic year)* 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ Never attended school — *Skip question 10*	Highest grade attended: ○ Nursery school ○ Kindergarten Elementary through high school *(grade or year)* 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ College *(academic year)* 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ Never attended school — *Skip question 10*
10. Did this person finish the highest grade (or year) attended? *Fill one circle.*		○ Now attending this grade *(or year)* ○ Finished this grade *(or year)* ○ Did not finish this grade *(or year)*	○ Now attending this grade *(or year)* ○ Finished this grade *(or year)* ○ Did not finish this grade *(or year)*
		CENSUS USE ONLY A. ○ I ○ N ○ ○	CENSUS USE ONLY A. ○ I ○ N ○ ○

PERSON in column 7

Last name

First name — Middle initial

If relative of person in column 1:

- ○ Husband/wife
- ○ Son/daughter
- ○ Brother/sister
- ○ Father/mother
- ○ Other relative

If not related to person in column 1:

- ○ Roomer, boarder
- ○ Partner, roommate
- ○ Paid employee
- ○ Other nonrelative

- ○ Male
- ○ Female

- ○ White
- ○ Black or Negro
- ○ Japanese
- ○ Chinese
- ○ Filipino
- ○ Korean
- ○ Vietnamese
- ○ Indian (Amer.) *Print tribe* →
- ○ Asian Indian
- ○ Hawaiian
- ○ Guamanian
- ○ Samoan
- ○ Eskimo
- ○ Aleut
- ○ Other — *Specify*

a. Age at last birthday

b. Month of birth

- ○ Jan.—Mar.
- ○ Apr.—June
- ○ July—Sept.
- ○ Oct.—Dec.

c. Year of birth: 1 9 [ ] [ ]

- ○ Now married
- ○ Widowed
- ○ Divorced
- ○ Separated
- ○ Never married

- ○ No (not Spanish/Hispanic)
- ○ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano
- ○ Yes, Puerto Rican
- ○ Yes, Cuban
- ○ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic

- ○ No, has not attended since February 1
- ○ Yes, public school, public college
- ○ Yes, private, church-related
- ○ Yes, private, not church-related

Highest grade attended:

- ○ Nursery school
- ○ Kindergarten

Elementary through high school *(grade or year)*: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

College *(academic year)*: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more

- ○ Never attended school — *Skip question 10*

- ○ Now attending this grade *(or year)*
- ○ Finished this grade *(or year)*
- ○ Did not finish this grade *(or year)*

CENSUS USE ONLY — A. ○ I ○ N ○ ○

→ *NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1—H12 FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD*

If you listed more than 7 persons in Question 1, please see note on page 20.

H1. Did you leave anyone out of Question 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — *for example, a new baby still in the hospital, a lodger who also has another home, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?*

- ○ Yes — *On page 20 give name(s) and reason left out.*
- ○ No

H2. Did you list anyone in Question 1 who is away from home now — *for example, on a vacation or in a hospital?*

- ○ Yes — *On page 20 give name(s) and reason person is away.*
- ○ No

H3. Is anyone visiting here who is not already listed?

- ○ Yes — *On page 20 give name of each visitor for whom there is no one at the home address to report the person to a census taker.*
- ○ No

H4. How many living quarters, occupied and vacant, are at this address?

- ○ One
- ○ 2 apartments or living quarters
- ○ 3 apartments or living quarters
- ○ 4 apartments or living quarters
- ○ 5 apartments or living quarters
- ○ 6 apartments or living quarters
- ○ 7 apartments or living quarters
- ○ 8 apartments or living quarters
- ○ 9 apartments or living quarters
- ○ 10 or more apartments or living quarters
- ○ This is a mobile home or trailer

H5. Do you enter your living quarters —

- ○ Directly from the outside or through a common or public hall?
- ○ Through someone else's living quarters?

H6. Do you have complete plumbing facilities in your living quarters, that is, hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower?

- ○ Yes, for this household only
- ○ Yes, but also used by another household
- ○ No, have some but not all plumbing facilities
- ○ No plumbing facilities in living quarters

H7. How many rooms do you have in your living quarters? *Do not count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.*

- ○ 1 room
- ○ 2 rooms
- ○ 3 rooms
- ○ 4 rooms
- ○ 5 rooms
- ○ 6 rooms
- ○ 7 rooms
- ○ 8 rooms
- ○ 9 or more rooms

H8. Are your living quarters —

- ○ Owned or being bought by you or by someone else in this household?
- ○ Rented for cash rent?
- ○ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

H9. Is this apartment (house) part of a condominium?

- ○ No
- ○ Yes, a condominium

H10. *If this is a one-family house* —

a. Is the house on a property of 10 or more acres?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

b. Is any part of the property used as a commercial establishment or medical office?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

H11. *If you live in a one-family house or a condominium unit which you own or are buying* —

What is the value of this property, that is, how much do you think this property (house and lot or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale?

Do not answer this question if this is —

- A mobile home or trailer
- A house on 10 or more acres
- A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property

- ○ Less than $10,000
- ○ $10,000 to $14,999
- ○ $15,000 to $17,499
- ○ $17,500 to $19,999
- ○ $20,000 to $22,499
- ○ $22,500 to $24,999
- ○ $25,000 to $27,499
- ○ $27,500 to $29,999
- ○ $30,000 to $34,999
- ○ $35,000 to $39,999
- ○ $40,000 to $44,999
- ○ $45,000 to $49,999
- ○ $50,000 to $54,999
- ○ $55,000 to $59,999
- ○ $60,000 to $64,999
- ○ $65,000 to $69,999
- ○ $70,000 to $74,999
- ○ $75,000 to $79,999
- ○ $80,000 to $89,999
- ○ $90,000 to $99,999
- ○ $100,000 to $124,999
- ○ $125,000 to $149,999
- ○ $150,000 to $199,999
- ○ $200,000 or more

H12. *If you pay rent for your living quarters* —

What is the monthly rent?

If rent is not paid by the month, see the instruction guide on how to figure a monthly rent.

- ○ Less than $50
- ○ $50 to $59
- ○ $60 to $69
- ○ $70 to $79
- ○ $80 to $89
- ○ $90 to $99
- ○ $100 to $109
- ○ $110 to $119
- ○ $120 to $129
- ○ $130 to $139
- ○ $140 to $149
- ○ $150 to $159
- ○ $160 to $169
- ○ $170 to $179
- ○ $180 to $189
- ○ $190 to $199
- ○ $200 to $224
- ○ $225 to $249
- ○ $250 to $274
- ○ $275 to $299
- ○ $300 to $349
- ○ $350 to $399
- ○ $400 to $499
- ○ $500 or more

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A4. Block number

A6. Serial number

B. Type of unit or quarters

Occupied
- ○ First form
- ○ Continuation

Vacant
- ○ Regular
- ○ Usual home elsewhere

Group quarters
- ○ First form
- ○ Continuation

For vacant units

C1. Is this unit for —
- ○ Year round use
- ○ Seasonal/Mig. — *Skip C2, C3, and D.*

C2. Vacancy status
- ○ For rent
- ○ For sale only
- ○ Rented or sold, not occupied
- ○ Held for occasional use
- ○ Other vacant

C3. Is this unit boarded up?
- ○ Yes
- ○ No

D. Months vacant
- ○ Less than 1 month
- ○ 1 up to 2 months
- ○ 2 up to 6 months
- ○ 6 up to 12 months
- ○ 1 year up to 2 years
- ○ 2 or more years

E. Indicators
1. ○ ○ Mail return
2. ○ ○ Pop./F

○ ○

F. Total persons

Page 4

ALSO ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS

H13. Which best describes this building?
Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

- ○ A mobile home or trailer
- ○ A one-family house detached from any other house
- ○ A one-family house attached to one or more houses
- ○ A building for 2 families
- ○ A building for 3 or 4 families
- ○ A building for 5 to 9 families
- ○ A building for 10 to 19 families
- ○ A building for 20 to 49 families
- ○ A building for 50 or more families
- ○ A boat, tent, van, etc.

H14a. How many stories (floors) are in this building?
Count an attic or basement as a story if it has any finished rooms for living purposes.

- ○ 1 to 3 — *Skip to H15*
- ○ 4 to 6
- ○ 7 to 12
- ○ 13 or more stories

b. Is there a passenger elevator in this building?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

H15a. Is this building —

- ○ On a city or suburban lot, or on a place of less than 1 acre? — *Skip to H16*
- ○ On a place of 1 to 9 acres?
- ○ On a place of 10 or more acres?

b. Last year, 1979, did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from this place amount to —

- ○ Less than $50 (or None)
- ○ $50 to $249
- ○ $250 to $599
- ○ $600 to $999
- ○ $1,000 to $2,499
- ○ $2,500 or more

H16. Do you get water from —

- ○ A public system *(city water department, etc.)* or private company?
- ○ An individual drilled well?
- ○ An individual dug well?
- ○ Some other source *(a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.)*?

H17. Is this building connected to a public sewer?

- ○ Yes, connected to public sewer
- ○ No, connected to septic tank or cesspool
- ○ No, use other means

H18. About when was this building originally built? *Mark when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted.*

- ○ 1979 or 1980
- ○ 1975 to 1978
- ○ 1970 to 1974
- ○ 1960 to 1969
- ○ 1950 to 1959
- ○ 1940 to 1949
- ○ 1939 or earlier

H19. When did the person listed in column 1 move into this house (or apartment)?

- ○ 1979 or 1980
- ○ 1975 to 1978
- ○ 1970 to 1974
- ○ 1960 to 1969
- ○ 1950 to 1959
- ○ 1949 or earlier
- ○ Always lived here

H20. How are your living quarters heated?
Fill one circle for the kind of heat used most.

- ○ Steam or hot water system
- ○ Central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms *(Do not count electric heat pumps here.)*
- ○ Electric heat pump
- ○ Other built-in electric units *(permanently installed in wall, ceiling, or baseboard)*
- ○ Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace
- ○ Room heaters with flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene
- ○ Room heaters without flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene *(not portable)*
- ○ Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind
- ○ No heating equipment

H21a. Which fuel is used most for house heating?

- ○ Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood
- ○ Gas: bottled, tank, or LP
- ○ Electricity
- ○ Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.
- ○ Coal or coke
- ○ Wood
- ○ Other fuel
- ○ No fuel used

b. Which fuel is used most for water heating?

- ○ Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood
- ○ Gas: bottled, tank, or LP
- ○ Electricity
- ○ Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.
- ○ Coal or coke
- ○ Wood
- ○ Other fuel
- ○ No fuel used

c. Which fuel is used most for cooking?

- ○ Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood
- ○ Gas: bottled, tank, or LP
- ○ Electricity
- ○ Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.
- ○ Coal or coke
- ○ Wood
- ○ Other fuel
- ○ No fuel used

H22. What are the costs of utilities and fuels for your living quarters?

a. Electricity
$ _____.00 OR
Average monthly cost
- ○ Included in rent or no charge
- ○ Electricity not used

b. Gas
$ _____.00 OR
Average monthly cost
- ○ Included in rent or no charge
- ○ Gas not used

c. Water
$ _____.00 OR
Yearly cost
- ○ Included in rent or no charge

d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.
$ _____.00 OR
Yearly cost
- ○ Included in rent or no charge
- ○ These fuels not used

H23. Do you have complete kitchen facilities? *Complete kitchen facilities are a sink with piped water, a range or cookstove, and a refrigerator.*

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

H24. How many bedrooms do you have?
Count rooms used mainly for sleeping even if used also for other purposes.

- ○ No bedroom
- ○ 1 bedroom
- ○ 2 bedrooms
- ○ 3 bedrooms
- ○ 4 bedrooms
- ○ 5 or more bedrooms

H25. How many bathrooms do you have?
A complete bathroom is a room with flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and wash basin with piped water.

A half bathroom has at least a flush toilet or bathtub or shower, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom.

- ○ No bathroom, or only a half bathroom
- ○ 1 complete bathroom
- ○ 1 complete bathroom, plus half bath(s)
- ○ 2 or more complete bathrooms

H26. Do you have a telephone in your living quarters?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

H27. Do you have air conditioning?

- ○ Yes, a central air-conditioning system
- ○ Yes, 1 individual room unit
- ○ Yes, 2 or more individual room units
- ○ No

H28. How many automobiles are kept at home for use by members of your household?

- ○ None
- ○ 1 automobile
- ○ 2 automobiles
- ○ 3 or more automobiles

H29. How many vans or trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?

- ○ None
- ○ 1 van or truck
- ○ 2 vans or trucks
- ○ 3 or more vans or trucks

CENSUS USE

H22a.
H22b.
H22c.
H22d.

FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

Page 5

Please answer H30–H32 if you live in a one-family house which you own or are buying, unless this is —

- A mobile home or trailer . . . . . .
- A house on 10 or more acres . . . . . .
- A condominium unit . . . . . .
- A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property . . . . .

If any of these, or if you rent your unit or this is a multi-family structure, skip H30 to H32 and turn to page 6.

H30. What were the real estate taxes on this property last year?

$ _____ .00 OR ○ None

H31. What is the annual premium for fire and hazard insurance on this property?

$ _____ .00 OR ○ None

H32a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on this property?

○ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt

○ Yes, contract to purchase

○ No — *Skip to page 6*

b. Do you have a second or junior mortgage on this property?

○ Yes ○ No

c. How much is your total regular monthly payment to the lender?
Also include payments on a contract to purchase and to lenders holding second or junior mortgages on this property.

$ _____ .00 OR ○ No regular payment required — *Skip to page 6*

d. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for real estate taxes on this property?

○ Yes, taxes included in payment

○ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

e. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for fire and hazard insurance on this property?

○ Yes, insurance included in payment

○ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

Please turn to page 6 →

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	2.	4.		2.	4.		2.	4.
① S.S. Yes ○ No ○	0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 0 0 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9	② S.S. Yes ○ No ○	0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 0 0 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9	③ S.S. Yes ○ No ○	0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 0 0 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9
④ S.S. Yes ○ No ○	2. ■ 0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 6 7 8 9	4. 0 0 0 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9	⑤ S.S. Yes ○ No ○	2. ■ 0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 6 7 8 9	4. 0 0 0 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9	⑥ S.S. Yes ○ No ○	2. ■ 0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 6 7 8 9	4. 0 0 0 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9

	2.	4.	GQ.	H30.	H31.	H32c.
⑦ S.S. Yes ○ No ○	2. ■ 0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 6 7 8 9	4. 0 0 0 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9	GQ. ■ 0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9	H30. 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9	H31. ■ 0 0 0 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9	H32c. 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9

Page 6

ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS FOR

Name of Person 1 on page 2:
Last name | First name | Middle initial

11. In what State or foreign country was this person born?
Print the State where this person's mother was living when this person was born. Do not give the location of the hospital unless the mother's home and the hospital were in the same State.
Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.

12. *If this person was born in a foreign country —*
a. Is this person a naturalized citizen of the United States?
- ○ Yes, a naturalized citizen
- ○ No, not a citizen
- ○ Born abroad of American parents

b. When did this person come to the United States to stay?
- ○ 1975 to 1980
- ○ 1965 to 1969
- ○ 1950 to 1959
- ○ 1970 to 1974
- ○ 1960 to 1964
- ○ Before 1950

13a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?
- ○ Yes
- ○ No, only speaks English — *Skip to 14*

b. What is this language?
(For example — Chinese, Italian, Spanish, etc.)

c. How well does this person speak English?
- ○ Very well
- ○ Well
- ○ Not well
- ○ Not at all

14. What is this person's ancestry? *If uncertain about how to report ancestry, see instruction guide.*
(For example: Afro-Amer., English, French, German, Honduran, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Polish, Ukrainian, Venezuelan, etc.)

15a. Did this person live in this house five years ago (April 1, 1975)?
If in college or Armed Forces in April 1975, report place of residence there.
- ○ Born April 1975 or later — *Turn to next page for next person*
- ○ Yes, this house — *Skip to 16*
- ○ No, different house

b. Where did this person live five years ago (April 1, 1975)?
(1) State, foreign country, Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.:
(2) County:
(3) City, town, village, etc.:
(4) Inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, etc.?
- ○ Yes
- ○ No, in unincorporated area

16. When was this person born?
- ○ Born before April 1965 — *Please go on with questions 17-33*
- ○ Born April 1965 or later — *Turn to next page for next person*

17. In April 1975 *(five years ago)* **was this person —**
a. On active duty in the Armed Forces?
- ○ Yes
- ○ No

b. Attending college?
- ○ Yes
- ○ No

c. Working at a job or business?
- ○ Yes, full time
- ○ Yes, part time
- ○ No

18a. Is this person a veteran of active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States?
If service was in National Guard or Reserves only, see instruction guide.
- ○ Yes
- ○ No — *Skip to 19*

b. Was active-duty military service during —
Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.
- ○ May 1975 or later
- ○ Vietnam era *(August 1964–April 1975)*
- ○ February 1955—July 1964
- ○ Korean conflict *(June 1950–January 1955)*
- ○ World War II *(September 1940–July 1947)*
- ○ World War I *(April 1917–November 1918)*
- ○ Any other time

19. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition which has lasted for 6 or more months and which . . .

	Yes	No
a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?	○	○
b. Prevents this person from working at a job?	○	○
c. Limits or prevents this person from using public transportation?	○	○

20. *If this person is a female —*
How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths?
Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.
None ○ | 1 ○ | 2 ○ | 3 ○ | 4 ○ | 5 ○ | 6 ○ | 7 ○ | 8 ○ | 9 ○ | 10 ○ | 11 ○ | 12 or more ○

21. *If this person has ever been married —*
a. Has this person been married more than once?
- ○ Once
- ○ More than once

b. Month and year of marriage? *(Month) (Year)*
Month and year of first marriage? *(Month) (Year)*

c. *If married more than once* **— Did the first marriage end because of the death of the husband (or wife)?**
- ○ Yes
- ○ No

22a. Did this person work at any time last week?
- ○ Yes — *Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.)*
- ○ No — *Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work.*

Skip to 25

b. How many hours did this person work last week (at all jobs)?
Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.
Hours

23. At what location did this person work last week?
If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.
If one location cannot be specified, see instruction guide.

a. Address *(Number and street)*
If street address is not known, enter the building name, shopping center, or other physical location description.

b. Name of city, town, village, borough, etc.

c. Is the place of work inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, borough, etc.?
- ○ Yes
- ○ No, in unincorporated area

d. County

e. State **f. ZIP Code**

24a. Last week, how long did it usually take this person to get from home to work (one way)?
Minutes

b. How did this person usually get to work last week?
If this person used more than one method, give the one usually used for most of the distance.
- ○ Car
- ○ Truck
- ○ Van
- ○ Bus or streetcar
- ○ Railroad
- ○ Subway or elevated
- ○ Taxicab
- ○ Motorcycle
- ○ Bicycle
- ○ Walked only
- ○ Worked at home
- ○ Other — *Specify*

If car, truck, or van in 24b, go to 24c. Otherwise, skip to 28.

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Per. No.	11.	13b.	14.	15b.	23.	VL	24a.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
0	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
	9	9	9	9	9	9	9

PERSON 1 ON PAGE 2

c. When going to work last week, did this person usually —
- ○ Drive alone — *Skip to 28*
- ○ Drive others only
- ○ Share driving
- ○ Ride as passenger only

d. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van last week?
- ○ 2
- ○ 3
- ○ 4
- ○ 5
- ○ 6
- ○ 7 or more

After answering 24d, skip to 28.

25. Was this person temporarily absent or on layoff from a job or business last week?
- ○ Yes, on layoff
- ○ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
- ○ No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?
- ○ Yes
- ○ No — *Skip to 27*

b. Could this person have taken a job last week?
- ○ No, already has a job
- ○ No, temporarily ill
- ○ No, other reasons *(in school, etc.)*
- ○ Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?
- ○ 1980
- ○ 1979
- ○ 1978
- ○ 1975 to 1977
- ○ 1970 to 1974
- ○ 1969 or earlier
- ○ Never worked

Skip to 31d

28–30. Current or most recent job activity

Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for last job or business since 1975.

28. Industry

a. For whom did this person work? *If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, print "AF" and skip to question 31.*

(Name of company, business, organization, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this?

Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: Hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, breakfast cereal manufacturing)

c. Is this mainly — *(Fill one circle)*
- Manufacturing
- Wholesale trade
- Retail trade
- Other — *(agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)*

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: Registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, grinder operator)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

(For example: Patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, operating grinding mill)

30. Was this person — *(Fill one circle)*
- Employee of private company, business, or individual, for wages, salary, or commissions ○
- Federal government employee ○
- State government employee ○
- Local government employee *(city, county, etc.)* ○
- Self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm —
  - Own business not incorporated ○
  - Own business incorporated ○
- Working without pay in family business or farm ○

CENSUS USE

21b. I II III IV

22b.

28. A B C D E F G H J K L M AF NW

29. N P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

31a. Last year (1979), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?
- ○ Yes
- ○ No — *Skip to 31d*

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1979?

Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

c. During the weeks worked in 1979, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

Hours

d. Of the weeks not worked in 1979 (if any), how many weeks was this person looking for work or on layoff from a job?

Weeks

32. Income in 1979 —

Fill circles and print dollar amounts.
If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.
If exact amount is not known, give best estimate. For income received jointly by household members, see instruction guide.

During 1979 did this person receive any income from the following sources?

If "Yes" to any of the sources below – How much did this person receive for the entire year?

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs . . . *Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.*
- ○ Yes → $ .00 *(Annual amount – Dollars)*
- ○ No

b. Own nonfarm business, partnership, or professional practice . . . *Report net income after business expenses.*
- ○ Yes → $ .00 *(Annual amount – Dollars)*
- ○ No

c. Own farm. . . *Report net income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.*
- ○ Yes → $ .00 *(Annual amount – Dollars)*
- ○ No

d. Interest, dividends, royalties, or net rental income . . . *Report even small amounts credited to an account.*
- ○ Yes → $ .00 *(Annual amount – Dollars)*
- ○ No

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement . . .
- ○ Yes → $ .00 *(Annual amount – Dollars)*
- ○ No

f. Supplemental Security (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments . . .
- ○ Yes → $ .00 *(Annual amount – Dollars)*
- ○ No

g. Unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, pensions, alimony or child support, or any other sources of income received regularly . . . *Exclude lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.*
- ○ Yes → $ .00 *(Annual amount – Dollars)*
- ○ No

33. What was this person's total income in 1979?

Add entries in questions 32a through g; subtract any losses.

If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

$ .00 *(Annual amount – Dollars)*

OR ○ None

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31b. 31c. 31d.

32a. 32b. 32c. 32d. 32e. 32f. 32g. 33.

➔ *Please turn to the next page and answer the questions for Person 2 on page 2*

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